

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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November 4, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 75, 2 p.m. 79
Humidity 90, 82

November 4, 1913 Temperature 6 a.m. 72 p.m. 76
Humidity 81 67

WEATHER FORECAST
SHOWERY.
Barometer 30.00

2951 號七十月九年寅甲

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1914.

三拜禮 號四月一拾英曆

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

BAPTISING GERMANY'S NEW ARMY.

GREAT SLAUGHTER BY THE BRITISH.

Russian Troops to Attack Turks.

BRITISH WARSHIP SHELLS AKABA; THE TOWN EVACUATED

Egypt Under Martial Law.

[Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph"]

Martial Law in Egypt.

Nov. 3, 5.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Cairo states that General Maxwell, in a Proclamation, says the British Government has ordered him to take military control of Egypt to ensure the protection of the country, which is under martial law from to-day.

Loan for Australia.

Nov. 3, 5.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne says it is announced that the Imperial Government is assisting Australia with a loan of £20,000,000.

Russia Tranquil.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Czar, in a manifesto, says Russia will receive fresh aggression from the ancient persecutor of Christianity with perfect tranquillity. He adds that the valiant armies of Russia will triumph.

Russian Troops to Attack Turks.

Nov. 3, 2.10 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Tiflis reports that the Imperial Viceroy of the Caucasus, in an Army order, states that in view of the Turkish attack on the Russian coast and on vessels of the Black Sea Fleet, the Emperor has ordered the Army in the Caucasus to cross the frontier and attack the Turks.

Another Admiralty Warning.

Nov. 3, 2.10 p.m.

The Admiralty announces that, in consequence of the indiscriminate laying of German mines in trade routes under neutral flags, the whole of the North Sea must be considered a military area, and all shipping henceforth will pass a line drawn from the Hebrides through the Faroes to Iceland at its own peril unless it follows Admiralty instructions.

H.M.S. Minerva Shells Akaba.

Nov. 4, 2.30 p.m.

The Admiralty announces that, on her arrival at Akaba, H.M.S. Minerva found the place occupied by soldiers, one of whom was apparently a German, and also armed natives.

The Minerva shelled the fort and the troops. The town was evacuated and a landing-party proceeded to destroy the fort, barracks, post-office and stores. There were no British casualties, but the enemy sustained some losses.

"The Heaviest Fighting Yet Engaged in;" Immense German Losses.

Nov. 3, 1 p.m.

An eye-witness with the British headquarters states that the British from the Aisne went to meet the new army which it was known Germany was raising; also the fall of Antwerp had released the besieging troops.

At first, the troops which approached the North Coast were composed almost entirely of cavalry; then more infantry and guns; next, new formations and heavy artillery. Thus the enemy attacked the whole line, and the operations took on a new complexion.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

The battle now raging is the scene of the heaviest fighting yet engaged in, resulting in immense losses to the Germans.

The British are daily taking prisoners, and twice recovered batches of British prisoners taken by the enemy.

The British and French guns combined most effectively, but we lost considerably from heavy howitzers.

The most notable day was that of the battle of October 23, south of the Lys, when we silenced the hostile batteries and severely repulsed the infantry, while northward we advanced and drove the enemy from their trenches.

Our artillery did great execution amongst the retreating Germans.

The enemy returned and made five desperate assaults; they advanced in a mass, singing "Die Wacht am Rhein;" but were easily repulsed. It was slaughter at point-blank range—was a holocaust. Our shrapnel tore through the retreating new formations.

Brilliant British Feat.

Nov. 3, 1.25 p.m.

The eye-witness describes the brilliant feat of transferring a large body of British troops from the Aisne to the battle on the North Coast, and finds a parallel to the Japanese at Mukden flinging masses of troops from the Centre to the extreme Left Wing. The British achievement, however, was more remarkable, as the numbers and distance were greater. The transference was made by marching, railways, and motor-cars. The movement was made at night-time, the enemy suspecting nothing, although sometimes the lines were only a hundred yards apart.

The Frenchmen successfully replaced the British, and the Germans merely thought they were ordinary reliefs going to the firing-line and supply trains moving to the valley below.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Germans Again Repulsed All Along the Line.

Nov. 2, 7 p.m.

A communique issued in Paris states:

The enemy continued the offensive yesterday with equal violence in Belgium and the north of France, especially between Dixmude and Lys; but, despite attacks and counter-attacks, we made slight progress all along the line, except in the village of Messines, part of which the enemy captured.

The Germans attempted a great effort against the suburbs of Arras, which failed, as did attacks on Lihons and Quesnoy.

We made slight progress in the region of the Aisne, in the direction of Tracy-le-Val, to the north of the Forest of l'Aigle, as well as at certain points on the right bank of the Aisne, between the Forest of l'Aigle and Soissons.

Above Vailly an attack against our troops holding the right bank also failed.

The same result attended night attacks on the heights of Chemin-des-Dames.

The renewed activity of the enemy's heavy artillery, noticeable at Rheims, between Argonne and the Meuse and on the heights of the Meuse had no appreciable result.

The enemy made an offensive reconnaissance movement, which was repulsed. We progressed in the Vosges and, besides re-capturing the heights dominating the Col de Saint-Marne, we occupied the positions in the Ban-de-Sapt district from which the enemy had bombarded Saint-Die.

[Lys-lez-Lannoy is in the department of Nord, about 8.1-2 miles ENE. of Lille.

Messines is in the province of West Flanders (Belgium) 6 miles from Ypres.

Lihons-Saint-Marie is in the French department of Somme, about 12 miles S.W. of Peronne, 14 miles ESE. of Albert and 2 miles west of Chaulnes.

Quesnoy-sur-Deule is in the department of Nord, 6 miles N.W. of Lille.

Tracy-le-Val is in the department of Oise, 8.1-2 miles NE. of Compiègne.

Ban-de-Sapt is in the department of Vosges, 6.1-2 miles from St. Die.

St. Die is also in the department of Vosges, 33 miles from Epinal and about 8 miles from the German frontier.]

Grand Vizier Apologises.

Nov. 2, 8.20 p.m.

Reuter understands that the Grand Vizier has offered apologies for the recent events in the Black Sea.

More Captures by the Karlsruhe.

Nov. 2, 10.10 p.m.

Lloyd's agent at Para reports that a German steamer has landed the passengers and crews of the steamers Van Dyck, Hurstdale and Glanton, which had been captured by the German cruiser Karlsruhe.

[Para (or Belem) is on the western shore of the Bay of Guajara, Brazil.

The Van Dyck is a Belgian steamer, registered at Antwerp and belonging to Marshall and Gilling. She was built in 1904 at Hoboken and has a gross tonnage of 1,182 tons.

The Hurstdale is a vessel of 2,752 tons gross, built in 1902 for Lambert Bros. Ltd., of Liverpool.

The Glanton was built in 1894, for Steel, Young and Co., of London, and is 3,021 tons gross.]

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

North African Mussulmans Show no Sympathy for Turks.

Nov. 2, 10.25 p.m.

Reuter learns from diplomatic sources that the Turkish apology, in order to be satisfactory, must be accompanied by guarantees of reparation for the acts of war committed.

France has issued an official statement regarding the Turkish crisis similar to Great Britain's. She says the news from North Africa indicates that the Mussulmans there understand the Porte's error and show no sympathy with the Turks in their recklessness.

Fleet's Message to Prince Louis of Battenberg.

Nov. 2, 10.25 p.m.

The Press Bureau at sea that Admiral Sir John Jellicoe has telegraphed to H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, late First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, as follows:—

The whole Fleet learns with the deepest possible regret of your resignation. We look to you with the greatest loyalty, respect and gratitude for your work for the Navy.

German Offensive Again Completely Fails.

Nov. 3, 3 a.m.

An official report published in Paris at eleven o'clock in the evening states:

Between the North Sea and the Oise the German attacks to-day have been less violent than yesterday.

We progressed in Belgium, south of Dixmude and south of Gheluvelt, and have held all our positions.

The violent German offensive in the region of the Aisne, between Braye-en-Laonnois and Vailly, has completely failed.

[Gheluvelt is in the province of West Flanders, 31 miles from Bruges and 8.1-2 miles from Ypres.]

Braye-en-Laonnois is in the department of Aisne, 12 miles from Vailly.

Vailly is in the department of Aisne, 10 miles ENE. of Soissons.]

Turkish Embassy Leaves Petrograd.

Nov. 3, 6.30 a.m.

It is announced from Petrograd that M. Sazonoff, after hearing Turkey's reply on Sunday, said it was unsatisfactory and ordered his passport to be handed to the Turkish Charge d'Affaires. The latter, with the Embassy staff, left yesterday.

"Too Late to Begin any Negotiations Whatsoever."

Nov. 3, 6.30 a.m.

A message from Petrograd reports that the Grand Vizier's telegram to M. Sazonoff expressed profound regret at the rupture of good relations, due to a hostile act on the part of the Russian fleet. He said the Porte would not fail to give an opportune solution of this question and would take all measures to prevent the possibility of a repetition of such acts. The Ottoman Government had decided to forbid its fleet to enter the Black Sea and to oppose the Russian fleet would not cruise near the Turkish littoral.

The Grand Vizier firmly trusted that Russia would show the same spirit of conciliation in this affair as Turkey, in the interests of the two countries.

M. Sazonoff, after listening to the Grand Vizier's telegram, replied to the Charge d'Affaires, Fahr-ed-Din, that Russia formally denied that her fleet took the hostile initiative and said it was too late to begin any negotiations at this time.

He added that if Turkey had immediately expelled all German functionaries from her army and navy, then only would it have been possible to open negotiations with a view to satisfying sufferers from the treacherous aggression on Russian coast. As Fahr-ed-Din's declaration had not changed the situation, Fahr-ed-Din would receive his passport on Monday.

The Maritz Affair.

Nov. 3, 7.20 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Capetown reports that Maritz's rebel following have split up into small bands and are wandering about aimlessly near the German border. Wholesale surrenders are expected.

Maritz himself is wounded.

The German Idea of "Playing the Game."

Nov. 3, 7.20 a.m.

The Admiralty, in an announcement regarding the North Sea, declares that at mine-laying under a neutral flag and reconnaissance by trawlers, hospital ships and neutral vessels are ordinary features of German naval warfare.

The Admiralty indicates the route to be followed by trading ships and adds that any deviation therefrom, even by a few miles may be followed by fatal consequences.

£200,000,000 British War Loan.

Nov. 3, 7.20 a.m.

The London Daily Telegraph states that the Government will shortly be issuing a war loan of two hundred millions sterling, redeemable in ten years, at four per cent. per annum.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

H.M.S. Minerva has bombarded Akaba, and the town has been evacuated.

The Admiralty announces that the whole of the North Sea must now be considered a military area.

Maritz's followers have been split up into small bands which are wandering aimlessly near the German border.

Turkey has made a so-called apology to Russia, but the latter says it is too late to begin any negotiations whatsoever.

Telegrams indicate renewed violent attacks by the Germans in France and Belgium, but all have ended in failure.

News from North Africa indicates that the Mussulmans there show no sympathy with the Turks' recklessness.

A German steamer has landed at Para the passengers and crews of three steamers captured by the German cruiser Karlsruhe.

It is announced from Melbourne that the Imperial Government is assisting Australia with a loan of £20,000,000.

The Czar says Russia will receive the fresh aggression by the ancient persecutor of Christianity with perfect tranquillity.

The Russian Emperor has ordered the Army in the Caucasus to cross the frontier and attack the Turks.

The British Government has ordered General Maxwell to take military control of Egypt, which is now under martial law.

Mine-laying, under a neutral flag and reconnaissance by trawlers and hospital ships are described as ordinary features of German naval warfare.

A statement from the British Headquarters describes a brilliant feat by the British troops, and shows how the enemy suffered severely.

NEWS.

War news from Weihaiwei is given to-day.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

General news and particulars of the new N.Y.K. steamer Yatsuka Maru appear on page 3.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Co. Ltd. Meeting—noon.

Saturday, November 7.

Sale of Curios etc.—G.P. Lammer's Sales Rooms—2.30 p.m.

Hongkong A.D.C. "Blue Bird" Gala night, Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, November 10.

Hongkong A.D.C. "Blue Bird" Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

Thursday, November 12.

Sale of Household Property—G.P. Lammer's Sales Rooms—3 p.m.

Saturday, November 14.

Hongkong A.D.C. at Theatre Royal "Blue Bird."

Saturday November 21.

H.K. Jockey Club, Extraordinary General Meeting.

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 39 Colborne Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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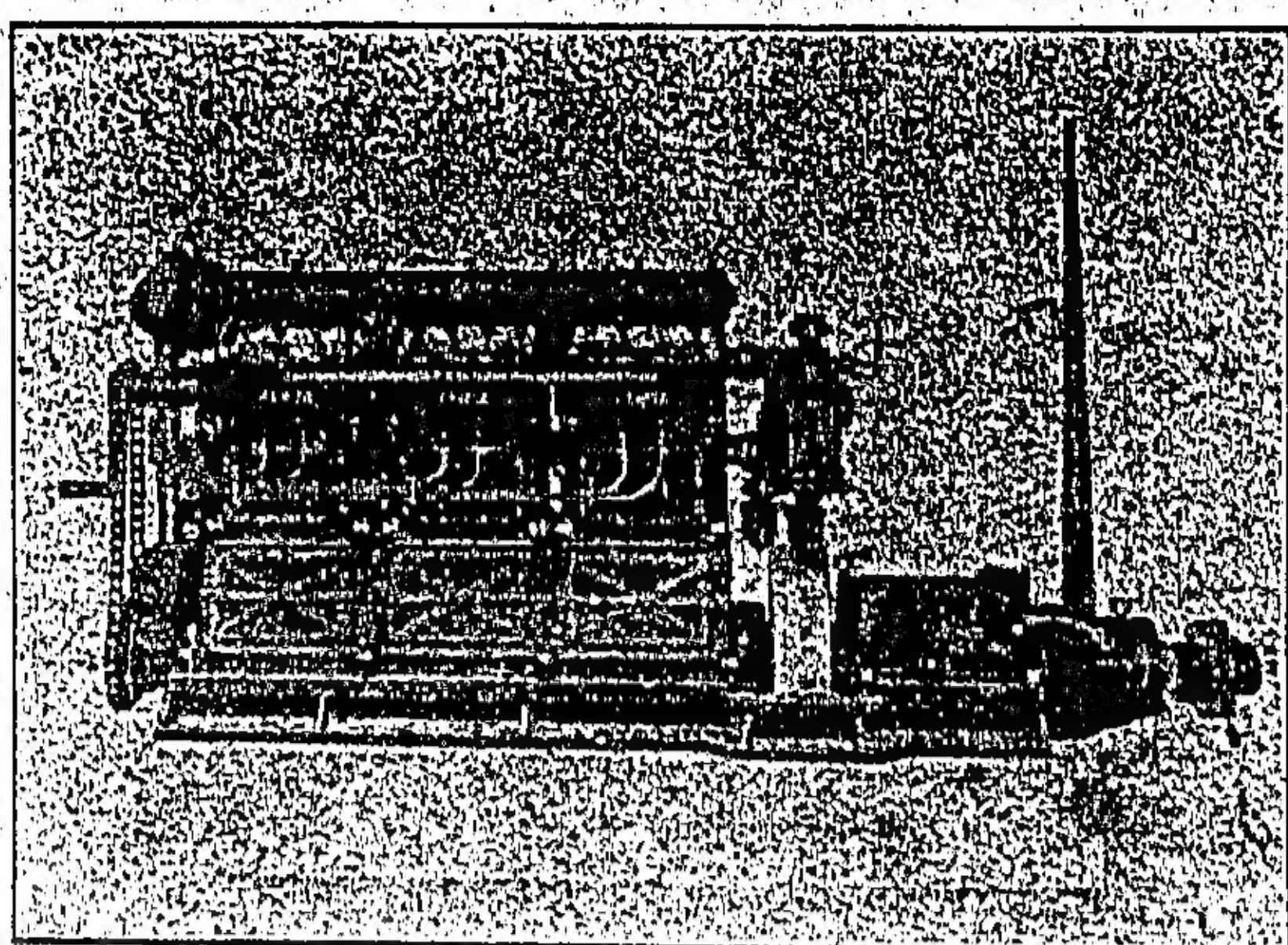
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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

China's Chance.

It is an ill wind that blows no good and one of the few benefits blown up by the ill wind of war in Europe has come to China. Since hostilities began China has been cast upon her own resources and one cannot help admiring the spirit with which the Government and the people have faced the financial crisis which so suddenly overtook them. Robbed completely of foreign markets in which to obtain the wherewithal to carry on the many schemes of reorganization and reform in hand and at the same time administer the Government, China sought relief by economising, increasing internal revenues and raising ready cash by a national loan scheme which has luckily proved more successful than expected. The result of these measures is that the Government, at the present moment, three months after the outbreak of war in Europe, is more nearly self-supporting than at any period since the days of the Boxer rebellion.

Daily Press.

Russian Civilisation.

There is no need to dwell upon an appreciation of Russian art, music, and letters, the Russian mind and Russian civilisation. The name of Tolstoy, the greatest of literary prophets, at once figures along with many well-known writers and inspired musicians who were brought up among the snows of Russia. And, recalling these, it seems monstrous that this people should be ignorantly branded, with hardly a protest, as barbarous and uncivilised. The indictment is chiefly based on the fact that Russia is a very large country, mainly agricultural, and that immense areas are yet innocent of an invasion from cheap school-books. If this were the time for officially measuring the resources in mind and character of Russia, we should have no such misgiving regarding the alliance in which we find ourselves as seems to trouble those who have prompted these lines. We have too often observed how the finest achievements of the Russian people have in the past been misunderstood and ignored by people who were then busily engrossed in admiring the more scientific and material culture of the Teuton; to listen to the lackluster of Russia. The fruits of Teuton culture are to be seen in the devastation of the fair land of Belgium and the ruin of Europe in a Pyrrhic war.

China Mail.

The Economic Factor in the War.

All that is necessary is that the money we have been lending to foreign countries, and which last year amounted to \$200,000,000, should now be devoted to war purposes. If a greater sum than \$200,000,000 a year is needed for the prosecution of the war, then it may be necessary to effect a certain measure of economy in order that the savings may be greater. The balance of the annual savings of the nation of about \$200,000,000 is needed in large measure for the construction of houses and the extension of factories, and it is obvious that a great many new factories will have to be erected in order to provide all those things which a country needs in a period of war and does not require in periods of peace. Should, however, circumstances arise to render so great an expenditure essential, we have no doubt whatever that out of now savings the country will be able to raise some \$300,000,000 of money in the year for war purposes over and above any sums it may obtain by the sale of some portion of its great holding of foreign securities. Thus as far as the financial situation is concerned the position is one of great strength.

Rubber Output.

The approximate output of dry rubber for September at Sungai Tengah and Dahab Estates was respectively 15,240 lbs. and 10,180 lbs.

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

GENERAL NEWS.

Radium Ore Supplies.
With the prominence given to the subject of radium, some interest attaches to a brief report by Mr. Edgar T. Wherry describing a deposit of carnotite near Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, published as Bulletin 580 H of the United States Geological Survey. Carnotite is one of the radium-bearing minerals, and this deposit is believed to have been formed by precipitation from the ground water and can now be seen in process of formation where water trickles out through cracks in the rocks. The deposit is of significant interest, but the present knowledge regarding it is insufficient to warrant any statement as to its workability. So far as is now known the total area covered by the carnotite-bearing lenses is very small, the observed outcrops being confined to a strip but a few hundred feet in extent.

World's Largest Staff.
The largest flagpole in the world was dedicated on the exposition grounds at San Francisco, when a 232-foot shaft of clear Oregon pine, the gift of the people of Astoria, Or., was formally tendered and accepted at exercises held under the auspices of the Oregon Society of California, and participated in by the Mayor and representatives of the exposition. Two huge staffs are firmly planted on the Oregon site and directly in front of the massive Oregon State building. From its summit height there now flies a 175-foot American flag, which was raised yesterday and which also is the gift of a patriotic Oregonian. The exercises were opened by Mrs. J. W. Howard, vice-president of the Oregon Society. Secretary Eugene Shelby acted as master of ceremonies. George A. Nelson, of Astoria, who assisted in bringing the pole here, was the first speaker. Nelson formally tendered his city's gift to the exposition, and Mayor Rolph followed him with an address of acceptance, in which he again spoke warmly of the bond which unites the neighbouring states on the Pacific Coast. O. M. Clark, one of Oregon's exposition commissioners; George L. Hutchins, of Portland, President of the Festivals Association of the Pacific Coast, and W. D. Wheelwright, a well-known Oregonian, also spoke in felicitous vein. At the conclusion of this part of the exercises Mrs. Clark, wife of the exposition commissioner, unveiled the brass tablet telling of Astoria's gift. The huge flag was raised by little Miss Marie Linquist, a San Francisco lass, who is the granddaughter of Captain W. H. Pope, a famous old Columbia river pilot. After the exercises dancing was enjoyed for an hour in the Oregon State building.

L. P. Methods.
A very pretty dispute is in the making between Mr. L. G. Wells and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, says the *Globe*. It appears that Mr. Wells, together with Mr. O. Hagberg Wright, sent their letter to the *Labour Leader*, in which regret was expressed that two of the more prominent members of the Socialist wing of the Labour party, Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, are devoting their very great energies and abilities to a campaign against the present war on account of some fancied diabolical quality of our ally Russia. It was also pointed out that these two shining lights of the Labour party, however extensive their travels, did not appear to have ever visited Russia, "or to have any ideas about Russia that have not been derived from popular fiction and melodrama." This letter was not published, but the *Labour Leader* quoted a single sentence and then devoted a column "to the vehement abuse of its two writers." In a communication to the Press Mr. Wells requests local papers in Labour constituencies to note these L.P. methods.

New Dean of St. Albans.
Canon George Wilfrid Blenkins, Vicar of Hitchin, Herts, has been appointed by the Crown to the Deanery of St. Albans, and by the Bishop of St. Albans to the Rectory of St. Albans, which dual appointment was rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Walter John Lawrence.

NOTICE

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NEW N.Y.K. STEAMER.

On October 20 the new N.Y.K. steamer *Yasaka-maru* left Kobe for Yokohama, where she will commence her maiden voyage to London, the terminal port of the company's European run pending certain eventualities in Antwerp. The steamer was built, says the *Japan Chronicle*, at the Kawasaki Yard, and is undoubtedly one of the finest, if not the finest, vessel launched in Kobe. She has a gross tonnage of 12,000, and a displacement tonnage of 21,000. Her length is 525 feet over all, breadth 63 1/2 feet, and depth 37 1/2 feet. She has a cargo capacity of 14,000 tons, while her speed is 17 knots. Her passenger accommodation is large, 122 first-class, 60 second-class, 12 intermediate, and 178 steerage. Needless to say, she is classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's. The *Yasaka-maru* was thrown open to public inspection on Monday afternoon, and a large number of people, including several foreigners, availed themselves of the invitations issued by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The gangway landed one on to a fine broad deck, with battened holds. Following the line indicated, one next turned to the right and mounted the poop, where the second-class accommodation is found. There is one hatch up here, but when this hold is not working, passengers have ample space in which to promenade. Mounting first the deck-house, one finds oneself on a sort of after-bridge, with the usual appliances and boats, while the ship's hospital is also located here; it could not be in a better position so far as coolness and quiet is concerned; there are three self-levelling cots of the latest type, while a special bathroom is attached for the use of this department. Returning to the lower deck, one enters the second-class smoking-room containing three card-tables, and decorated with green leather and illuminated by stained-glass windows. Though not large, it can be described as an exquisite room, for in addition to the real comfort provided, the fittings generally are such as must please the eye in all climates, an important consideration on a run like this. Descending to the deck below, which is a continuation of the main deck, one comes to the second-class cabins. The N.Y.K., in their printed description of these cabins, say that "second-class passengers are quite as comfortably accommodated as first-class." It is no exaggeration, for the cabins in question are provided with necessities which only a few years ago were reserved for first-class quarters. The cabins on the outside have a port-hole for each bunk, upper and lower, so are well lighted. A few of the cabins are situated in the middle of the poop. The dining-saloon is in-keeping with the rest of the accommodation in the second-class; it contains eight small tables, and one long one; there are forty-six seats altogether; a piano is provided. An ironing-

TURKISH ENVOY.

Reported to be Leaving America.

Washington, September 24.—Following the announcement today by A. Rustem Bey, Turkish Ambassador, that he does not alter his views, expressed in a recent interview, and will leave the United States within a fortnight, President Wilson expressed to callers his displeasure over the recent utterances of some of the diplomats accredited to the United States from belligerent governments. He mentioned no names and told inquiring newspapermen that he would make no comment, preferring that the discussion be conducted through the regular channels of the State Department.

Three published interviews in particular have given the American government offence, one by the Turkish Ambassador, another by Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister to Mexico, and a third attributed to Baron von Schoen, former secretary of the German embassy at Tokyo, but formally repudiated by him.

Turkish Envoy to Leave.
Whether other interviews have been taken up officially has not been divulged. The Turkish Ambassador was given an opportunity to withdraw his remarks, but he informed the President that he did not care to change his views and would leave the United States soon of his own initiative on leave of absence. His interview compared lynchings in the United States and "water cures" in the Philippines to acts which the Turkish people had committed in religious uprisings.

An explanation of the remarks of Sir Lionel Carden, who criticised President Wilson's Mexican policy, is expected to be forwarded by the British Foreign Office as soon as the Minister, who is en route to England, reaches there.

Repudiated by Von Schoen, Baron von Schoen called on Acting Secretary Lansing of the State Department and personally repudiated an interview in which he was represented as saying that the Japanese hated the American people and that war between the two countries was inevitable. The explanation of the German Secretary was accepted by Mr. Lansing.

room and an electric laundry are to be found along one of the passages. The engineers' quarters are amidships, and line two broad passages on either side, down which a good current of air should pass when the steamer is in motion. Near the engine-room these passages become narrower. On the starboard side one passes first a large dispensary, next door to which is the doctor's room, while next to that is the barber's shop, "with a barber in prompt attendance." On the other side is a spacious dark-room, especially placed at the disposal of amateur photographers. The first-class cabins are excellent.

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1914.

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TO LET.—Ravenshill West, No. 3, Park Road; Tennis Court. Apply to DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON, Hongkong, 29th October, 1914.

TO LET.—Part of Ground Floor, 25 Des Vaux Road Central; splendid situation. Apply DRAGON CYCLE Co.

TO LET.—Offices in No. 3, Queen's Buildings, Moderate rent. Apply to "S" c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

TO LET.—From 1st September 1914. In Canton, on Shamen Lot 55. The premises now in the occupation of the Bank of Taiwan, Limited. The premises on Shamen Lot No. 38, now in the occupation of Messrs Funnell and Paget. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY. European Ship's Doctor for voyage to London.—Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

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Wrecks and Casualties.

The Bureau Veritas Monthly List, published on August 1, of wrecks and casualties recorded in June last announces that 22 sailing vessels were reported as totally lost: 11 by stranding, 2 by collision, 4 by fire; while 2 foundered, and 3 were condemned. In addition, 5 were broken up or converted. No fewer than 69 sailing vessels were damaged: 23 by stranding, 23 by collision, 2 by fire, 5 by leaks, 16 by stress of weather. The steamers totally lost were 15: 10 by stranding, and 1 by fire, while 2 foundered, and 2 were missing. In addition, 6 were broken up or converted.

The steamers damaged were 287: 89 by stranding, 107 by collision, 18 by fire, 4 by leaks, 21 by stress of weather; while 48 reported injury to their engines or boilers.

THE BLUEBIRD IS COMING.

If you have lost your appetite and one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

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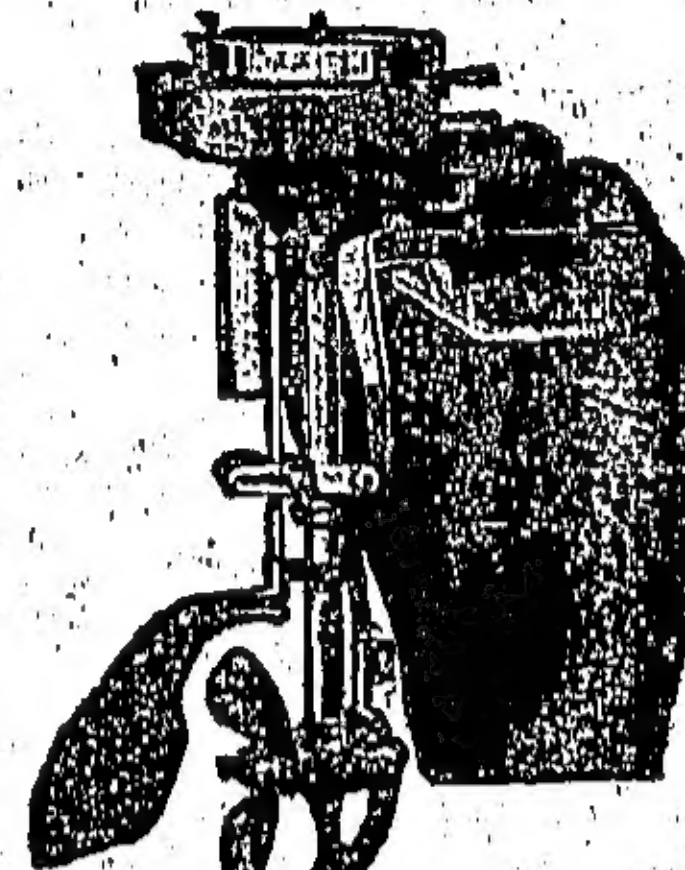
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Telephone 27.

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By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1914.

THE HANKOW-CANTON RAILWAY.

We have on many occasions made reference to Hongkong's peculiar interest in the completion of the Hankow-Canton Railway, and commented on the regrettable delay in the forging of this link, which would bring us into direct communication with Central China. The question may again be mentioned and a few facts concerning the reasons for the delay be noted. First of all, it should be recalled that, according to original intentions, the line was to be in full working order by May of this year. In point of actual fact, there is not a foot of metal laid from the Hankow side as yet, so we are informed, while only a few miles of earth-work have been taken in hand. Happily, from the Canton end much better progress has been made, and sections of the line are already opened up.

What are the reasons which have hindered the construction of the roadway from Hankow? At the moment the great obstacle is lack of funds, due to the war making advances of money from the International Banking Group impossible just now. And as long as the war lasts there is, therefore, small probability of the work being pushed forward. But had it not been for typically Chinese mismanagement long before war broke out, we should have seen quite a considerable section of the line laid by this time. The chief factor operating as a brake on forward development has been the constant chopping and changing in the Chinese management. There is now ample evidence that officials have been dropped into the position of Director, not because of any ability to fill the office, but solely because they were suspected of revolutionary sympathies and it was thought that a lucrative post would "keep them quiet." Then, too, there was an unseemly squabble as to where the precise location of the terminus should be, and an additional cause of delay was provided by the protracted bargaining between the Railway and landowners for land required by the Administration along the route to be taken.

All these factors have operated against the progress of this important work, which seems fated to be indefinitely hung up. One by one the purely Chinese difficulties have been circumvented, though the process has been painfully slow, but just when a sound Administration had taken the helm and there were hopes of affairs straightening out, the needed supply of capital from Europe has been cut off. So it looks as if we shall still have to wait patiently for the carrying out of an undertaking in the completion of which Hongkong has more than passing interest.

Food-Price Problems.

It goes without saying that the public fully appreciates the work which the Food Committee is doing in its endeavour to stop the practice on the part of certain dealers of over-charging for the necessities of life. The list, as periodically revised, are distinctly helpful to the housewives of Hongkong in keeping a check on their compradore's books. But it is no easy matter to pin the Chinese shopkeeper down to the official price. One of the difficulties may be mentioned to illustrate this point. The official list gives the prices to be charged for several kinds of fish, but inasmuch as the average housewife merely orders, as a general rule, such and such a quantity of "fish," without specifying the particular kind, the wily compradore is able—as he doubtless does—to supply the lowest-priced variety at the highest-listed price. In other words, he charges "No. 1" prices for the most inferior fish and is thus able to escape detection. The same problem is met, in lesser form, in regard to flour and sugar, for the housewife has no means of knowing what is No. 1 or what is No. 4 grade until, in the case of flour, the commodity is made up in a form ready for consumption. It is not an easy matter with which to deal, but we commend the point to the Food Committee for its consideration.

An Interesting Advertisement.

Our attention has been called to the following advertisement, taken from a paper recently out from Home:—"Analytical chemist wanted at once, works near London; metallurgy and paints; must be reliable analyst and college-trained; with works experience preferred; salary \$150 per annum; a permanent post, but men eligible for enlistment need not apply as they should be serving their country. Whichever else that advertiser may be short of, he is not wanting in cheek; and, with cheek, we seem to detect a certain judicious admixture of hypocrisy. A new-fledged analytical chemist might possibly be glad to take a post at the princely salary mentioned, but the experienced man who accepted it might, in nine cases out of ten, be set down as a member of the "ac-user" brigade, or else as a man down on his luck, to whom such an offer is a cowardly insult.

Profiting by the Circumstances of the Hour.

This is not, by a good many, the first instance we have come across of astute firms seeking to balance losses occasioned by war conditions by milking their unfortunate employees. We commented, the other day, on the generosity of some business houses in London and elsewhere that have given large sums to the Prince of Wales' Fund and, at the same time, have contributed towards the general poverty by cutting down either staffs or wages, or both. Here is the same large-hearted spirit again. The gentlemen in want of an analyst convert the advertisement-column into a sermonette column, tells young men gratuitously what they ought to be doing, and adds point to his refreshing little homily by asking a man whose education may have cost considerably over a thousand pounds—and who, if he be really a fully qualified and experienced man, can ordinarily look to earn, at the very lowest, £300 a year—to work for £150. There is a delightfully Pecksniffian touch about the whole business.

The Lord Mayor's Show.

Apparently neither the Lord Mayor's Show nor the Guildhall Banquet are, for obvious reasons, to be held this year. If this should be the case, it will be interesting to see whether here, as in other matters, the war will make history. For years past daring innovators have wished to do away with the pageant, but no Lord Mayor has as yet been bold enough to take the plunge, although more than one would have been glad to have been able to dispense with the Show. It would certainly be regrettable if one of the few vestiges of pageantry in our public life were to disappear entirely, however excellent the reasons for its abandonment.

DAY BY DAY.

CHEER GIVES AND TAKES: BY GIVING TAKES THE MOST.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 70; fine.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 70; fine.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Due to arrive tomorrow.

Siberian Mail.—Closed to-day at 11 a.m.

Canadian and Siberian Mail.—Closed to-day at 3 p.m.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the Telegraph published 30 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 8.7-16d.

"The Fifth."
To-morrow is Guy Fawkes' Day.

The Monsoon.
The north-east monsoon should set in to-morrow.

Christmas Mail.
The public is reminded that the Christmas parcel mail closes at 5 p.m. to-morrow.

Company Meeting.
The annual meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Co. is to be held at noon to-morrow.

China Association—Change of Address.
The offices of the China Association have been removed from 159, Cannon-street, to 99, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

Former Hongkong Governor's Son Killed.
Lieutenant F. W. Des Vaux, who has been killed at the front, was the son of Sir William Des Vaux, at one time Governor of Hongkong.

Silver for Hongkong.
According to the London and China Express, a shipment of 340,000 ounces of silver was recently made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

Marine Examinations.
The following have passed in the examinations held at the Harbour Office during the month of October:—Ernest Searle, master; William Brewer, river master; Thomas Francis Doyle, master.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Lam Woon-lau, \$50; Tsai Tsz-zun, \$50; S. W. Tse, \$20.

Prohibited Hours.
At the Marine Court, this morning, three Chinese were charged with sailing their boats in the harbour during prohibited hours. One of the defendants was fined \$15 and the other two were each fined \$10.

Prince of Wales' Fund.
Amongst the further contributions to the National War Relief Fund inaugurated by the Prince of Wales are the following:—Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Tokyo, \$500; P. & O. S. N. Company (collected on board s.s. Nankin) £38; Sir William Treacher £30.

Sir T. Jackson's Sons Wounded.
Amongst the wounded are two sons of Sir Thos. Jackson, Bart., the Chairman of the London Committee of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation: Captain G. T. Jackson, King's Royal Rifle Corps, is wounded, and Lieutenant O. S. Jackson, wounded in the head, arrived in London some days ago.

DISCHARGED.

The Case Against a Typist.

Before Mr. Wood this afternoon, Amy Mason, a typist, was charged with receiving a stolen cheque and with conspiring with divers other persons to obtain by means of false pretences \$95.93, the money of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Mr. Faithfull appeared to defend.

Serjt. Murphy informed his Worship this morning that he would have to ask for a remand, when probably he would ask for the discharge of the accused.

His Worship adjourned the case until this afternoon, when he discharged her.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

TURKEY TRIES TO BLUFF.

How We Baptise the New German Troops.

Another example of Turkish wriggling is provided by the nature of the Grand Vizier's "apology" to Russia. It expresses "profound regret," but at the same time tries to throw the responsibility for the rupture on to the shoulders of the Russians. The attitude is parallel to that of the prisoner in the dock who pleaded guilty but was at pains to add that he "didn't do it." At first glance it might appear that Turkey was endeavouring to wriggle out of the unpleasant position in which she finds herself, but, on looking into the matter a little more closely, it becomes evident that the whole thing is nothing but temporising on her part. She is an adept at time-saving expedients, but on this occasion she finds Russia in no mood to fall into the trap; she has been plainly told that it is now too late to begin any negotiations whatsoever. Britain also has thoroughly made up her mind in the matter, and by getting in the first blow by reducing Akaba she has given Turkey a foretaste of what she may expect for her double dealing. Turkey has had ample warning of the consequences which would follow a departure from the policy of neutrality, and now she will begin to realise what those consequences are.

Official "News."
Contrasting the daily official reports of the land fighting between the German and Allied troops with the war correspondents' stories with which past wars have made us familiar, one cannot help being struck with their drabness. There are no references to the particular regiments engaged, no names of Generals or officers who have distinguished themselves, no vivid pen-pictures of the actual fighting. We are merely told that the enemy made an offensive movement here, a counter-attack there, and so forth. This, of course, is in large part due to the huge front over which the fighting spreads, which makes detailed stories out of the question. But the statements issued are always sufficiently precise to indicate the respective positions of the engaging forces, and, what is more, they always tell the result of the operations. So much is this so, in fact, that we are even informed—there is a case in point in to-day's wires—when the enemy takes half a village. So in these circumstances the reader who has a good map at his disposal should have no difficulty in following the trend of events.

Smashing the Germans.
If the ordinary official communications are rather colourless, however, the opposite is the case when we come to the "eye-witness" stories issued from the British Headquarters. Such a one is to hand this morning, and it tells in most vivid fashion of the recent operations in which the British and French troops have been engaged. Of more interest than the graphic descriptions which it embodies is the tale it tells of the slaughter which our men have—by a brilliant disposition of the front-line command, by supreme generalship and courage, and by deadly artillery fire—been able to inflict on the enemy. The way in which our sharpshooters up the retreating new formations must strike terror into the hearts of those of the enemy who survived it. It must have been a terrible reception for the newcomers into the ranks of the German Army.

German Methods.

The Great Monotony still prevails in the North Sea. But though we have not yet been able to come to grips with the enemy, we are gradually being initiated into his despicable methods of warfare. Germany has nothing to learn in this direction. We are told that mine-laying, under a neutral flag and reconnaissance by trawlers and hospital ships are "ordinary" features of German naval warfare. Our Admiralty is keeping a strict watch on this sort of thing, however, and the reply on our part is to be found in the an-

DISORDERLY

BEHAVIOUR.

Engineer Fined and Bound Over.

This morning, at the Police Court, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Henry Wright, an engineer, appeared on a charge of behaving in a disorderly manner in the Grand Hotel. The case was originally called on yesterday, but the defendant did not appear, and, as a consequence, his bail of \$50 was exonerated. Yesterday evening, however, the defendant was arrested by Detective Clarke, on board the s.s. Leertse.

Mr. F. W. Goldring defended. Mr. F. Reichmann, licensee of the Grand Hotel, said that the defendant behaved in a disorderly manner in the lounge bar of his hotel, and passed remarks reflecting on the Governor, and alleged that the prosecutor was a German spy.

Mr. Goldring informed his Worship that the defendant was at first taken before the Provost Marshal, and that official apparently did not consider what the defendant had done as serious, for if he had he would have dealt with him through court martial in preference to sending the case to the Central Station as an ordinary offence. The defendant was undoubtedly excited and under the influence of liquor.

The magistrate emphasised the case as a serious one. The prosecutor was well-known in Hongkong and the accusation made was a very serious one as far as he was concerned.

Mr. Goldring, however, submitted that the offence was a trivial one. The defendant's bail had been exonerated and he submitted that that in itself was sufficient and more than would have been imposed in the ordinary way.

His Worship pointed out that the bail had been exonerated because the defendant had omitted to turn up. He imposed a fine of \$10 and bound the defendant over in the sum of \$100 to be of good behaviour for three months.

NEW ADVISOR TO CHINA.

Mr. W. F. Willoughby Leaves for Far East.

Mr. William F. Willoughby, newly appointed advisor for the Republic of China, arrived at San Francisco on September 18, with his family, and registered at the Hotel Stewart. They embarked on the steamship China next day.

"Strictly speaking, my first work in China will be constitutional, rather than financial," he said.

"China's first need, I am informed, is to devise a system of government that will be satisfactory to all. The new republic is in a formative period, governmentally and nationally. These aspects of the Chinese situation are far more important at present than financial questions, and my first work will be directed in those channels.

"In a sense, I am to take up the work of Professor Goodenow, president of Johns Hopkins University, who still is retained as an advisor of the Chinese Republic, although in Baltimore. After the constitutional questions have been settled, other problems will be considered."

Mr. Willoughby has had wide experience in economics and his administration of affairs as secretary and treasurer of Porto Rico are said to have led to his selection by the Chinese Government.

announcement regarding the very definite course to be followed by merchant shipping, which implies that we also have been busy mulling over but in a manner which, we may be sure, conforms to the ordinary usages of warfare. Whether the German warships, like it or not, they will now have to remain in their hiding place; they dare not come out.

THE SINGAPORE JUDGMENT CASE.

Defendant's Counsel Unable to Proceed.

This morning, in the Original Court, the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Gompertz, continued the case in which the Ohop Sea Wreck, of the Raffles Quay, Singapore, sued the Teat Tsick Co., and Lam Siu-woo and Lam Woon-pan, 24, Des Vaux Road, labour contractor, to recover the sum of \$5,798.27, being amount of a judgment obtained in Singapore against the defendants, or, in the alternative, a similar sum as balance for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. Potter, instructed by Mr. Ott, Kong-sing, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. E. M. Toser, appeared for the second defendant.

Mr. Jenkin said that he had to make an application which he very much regretted to have to make. He knew that the proper terms would be imposed upon him, but he had to ask his Lordship for a week's adjournment. He asked it because, though the case was started yesterday, he had only received his instructions the day before at 5 o'clock, and, having gone into the case, which was a curious one, he thought that certain evidence which he understood was available should be called in order that what transpired at Singapore should be detailed.

Mr. Potter submitted that such an application was impossible. The only grounds were that his friend had been instructed by his clients at the proper time. He thought that certain of the witnesses which his friend already had should be cross-examined; in fact he was anxious to get at them.

His Lordship told Mr. Jenkin that he had not only to think of his clients, but also of the position they had placed him in.

Mr. Jenkin said he had already spoken to his clients on the matter very strongly. He was sorry to have to humbug the Court in that way; a date had been fixed, but he felt he could not present his case properly unless he had time to go into it more fully.

An order in terms was granted.

SANITARY BOARD.

The meeting of the Sanitary Board, held yesterday afternoon, was very brief, only routine business being before the meeting. Mr. G. N. Orme, the President, presided, and those present were: Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Hall, Messrs. P. W. Goldring, Chan Kai-ming, Ng Hon-tsz, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health) and Mr. E. W. Hamilton (Secretary).

It was agreed that the papers be laid on the table.

The President said that they had pleasure in welcoming that day, Colonel Gordon Hall as a member of the Board, and he proposed that Colonel Gordon Hall be appointed to take the place of Colonel Irwin on the sub-committee appointed to deal with the matter of cemeteries and the water carriage system.

Colonel Gordon Hall signified his willingness, and the motion was carried.

BALKAN WAR PICTURES.

This evening, there will be screened at the Bijou an extremely interesting picture (length 1,500 feet) portraying some of the events in the last Balkan War, including: The mobilisation of the Greek army, on the way to the frontier, the military aeroplane ready for flight, steamers engaged in the transport of troops, the Greek Navy ready for action, the Turkish fleet in the Dardanelles, the siege of and final attack on Adrianople, general view of the defenses, in the trenches, Serbian artillery in action, the Turks repulsing an attack, Turkish prisoners in Allied camp, succouring the wounded, etc., etc. This film also embodies photographs of Charles I. King of Roumania; George I. King of Greece; Mahomet V. Sultan of Turkey; and the King of Bulgaria.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The order of the day for tomorrow's meeting of the Legislative Council are:—

First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Alien Enemies (Winding up) Ordinance, 1914. This Bill will go through all its stages at this meeting.

First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Medical Registration Ordinance, 1884.

Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding Nine million five hundred and fifteen thousand six hundred and ninety-two dollars to the Public Service of the year 1915.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The following will represent the Hongkong Cricket Club versus the Kowloon Cricket Club, on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground on Monday, November 9. Play to commence at 10.30 a.m. Tea will be served in the pavilion at 1 p.m.:—R. N. Anderson, D. E. Donnelly, R. Kennedy, P. S. Leigh-Bennett, A. C. Leith, M. M. Maas, W. Manning, E. J. R. Mitchell, S. S. Moore, R. A. Stokes, R. P. Thursfield.

OCTOBER RAINFALL.

The rainfall registered at the Botanic Gardens during the month of October was:

Date	Inches
1st	1.18
2nd	2.29
3rd	0.01
4th	—
5th	—
6th	—
7th	1.21
8th	—
9th	—
10th	—
11th	—
12th	0.07
13th	0.01
14th	0.14
15th	0.44
16th	0.17
17th	0.02
18th	0.52
19th	—
20th	—
21st	—
22nd	—
23rd	—
24th	0.05
25th	0.03
26th	0.10
27th	0.88
28th	5.00
29th	—
30th	0.04
31st	0.81
Total	10.07

THE "BRUMMER."

Germany's 17-inch Siege Howitzers.

In view of the extensive damage which has been done by the German 17-inch siege gun it is not surprising that there should be much public interest in Paris in regard to the nature of this new weapon and its working arrangements.

According to details published, says the Central News, the gun, which is popularly known as the "Brummer," and is operated only by engineers specially furnished by Krupp, is discharged electrically from a considerable distance, its action being such that the operator cannot remain in the immediate vicinity. Its projectile weighs 950 kilograms—approximately 2,100 pounds—and on leaving the gun describes a parabola covering a distance of twenty kilometres (12½ miles), and rising to an altitude of 3,600 feet. It is added that the shell, on exploding, emits deadly gases.

The Germans are reported to be manufacturing now a gun of 20.08 in.

An American Loan to China.

Peking, Oct. 26.—A week ago the Bethlehem Steel Works concluded with the China Navigation Company a loan for \$2,000,000, a portion of which will be used to pay off the debts of the Peking-Kalgan Railway and the remainder to purchase rolling-stock from the Bethlehem Steel Works.

WEI-HAI-WEI'S PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Making Ready for the Wounded.

Wei-hai-wei, Oct. 24.

The history of Wei-hai-wei under the British flag, if ever it comes to be written, would make some-what sorry reading—a melancholy record of things begun and not finished. In the beginning Britain was to create a first-class fortress here, a naval base costing \$5,000,000 and outvaluing both Port Arthur and Tsingtau. But the expense of the Boxer War and the teaching of the prophets of the "blue water" school led our Government to change its views—to put money into ships in preference to "bricks and mortar."

One of our contemporaries, it seems, has a great deal to say on "grand strategy," and on the unavoidable breach of China's neutrality by Britain and Japan in the attack on Tsingtau and the German railway in Shantung. The writer, or writers, argues that Germany was entitled to fortify Tsingtau, because Russia and Great Britain did so at Port Arthur and at Wei-hai-wei, respectively. It is as well, even for people who indulge in one-sided logic, to be sure of their facts, and it should be clearly understood that Great Britain has not fortified Wei-hai-wei.

Things Not Done. Of "things begun but not finished" we may note the defunct Chinese Regiment, which at one time mustered 1,300 men and must have cost over \$50,000 per annum: the incomplete fortifications of Liukungtau, on which a good round sum was spent; the unused Transvaal coolie immigration premises, costing, it is said, over £10,000; the Wei-hai-wei gold mines, which the Shanghai investor has every reason to remember! Last, but by no means least, there was the proposed Naval Hospital, the foundations of which were laid and materials collected—but no more. The "hasty man," however, is seldom at a loss in encountering difficulties. The present Naval Sick Quarters—as is the case with a great many of the premises used by Europeans on the Island—are merely adapted Chinese houses. The writer, through the courtesy of Fleet Surgeon R. E. Stark, R.N., had an opportunity of inspecting the Sick Quarters, and it is surprising how much has been done with blocks of native buildings to fit them for the requirements of modern medical work. The hospital proper has its own electric lighting plant, which renders possible the use of an up-to-date X-ray apparatus. The operating room has been rendered thoroughly aseptic, and such serious operations as one for appendicitis, and the removal of a diseased kidney have recently been performed.

H. M. S. Kennet. Some of the wounded of the Kennet were landed here in a parlous state. Being too seriously injured to be moved from deck they had to be left as they lay till landed here after a very rough passage. Their condition on arrival can better be imagined than described. One died here, and two others were in a grave condition. One of these had a badly fractured skull, on whom the operation of trephining was successfully performed. The other was in a state of extreme exhaustion through loss of blood, and his life was saved by the gradual injection into the veins of a saline fluid—10 pints in all. Enough has been written to show how efficient is the medical aid that can be rendered at Wei-hai-wei to our wounded in the attack on Tsingtau—a comparatively small incident in the greatest war of all time, the last desperate effort of dying antagonists and the end, surely, of all government without consent.

The Hospital. The main block contains the P.M.O.'s office for secretarial work, etc., the operating room, the laboratory, certain small rooms for officers and larger wards for the men—thirty-six beds in all. These wards are simply, but quite efficiently, furnished with every convenience for a sick man. Close to this block is a solidly built three room containing a large supply of medicines, drugs, disinfectants, etc.

HOLDING THE FLAG ALOFT.

How Pegasus Marines Earned Fame.

Cape Town, Oct. 2.

Further official particulars have been received of the action between the British cruiser Pegasus and the German cruiser Konigsberg at Zanzibar.

The Konigsberg approached at full speed at five a.m. on Sunday, and disabled a British patrol boat with three shots. She then opened fire on the Pegasus. Her shooting, which was very accurate, began at a range of 9,000 yards, closing to 7,000.

The broadside of the Pegasus was engaged, but her guns were disabled in 15 minutes, when her fire ceased.

The British flag was shot away twice, but was held up by hand by marines. Apparently little or no damage was done to the Konigsberg—Reuter.

Outside the main block are the buildings with separate cooking arrangements for symptomatic cases, there are nineteen beds, but, if necessary, the premises could receive twice that number. Part of the U. S. Club has been taken into the hospital area providing further accommodation for thirty patients. Further back, premises in Beale Street have been reserved for the Sikhs, to receive forty to sixty cases. These will be under the more immediate care of a native doctor who has been attached to the existing medical staff, which, I should add, includes Surgeon Lloyd, R. N.

The good ship Shengking, Captain French, has been chartered by the Admiralty and was for several weeks in dockyard hands here, being fitted up as a hospital ship, swinging cots being provided for the more serious cases.

Red Cross Work.

Should the Germans carry out their threat and resist "to the last man," the number of wounded will probably exceed the accommodation the hospital provides, and arrangements have been made to use the Naval Canteen. Here minor cases and convalescents to the number of 100 have been provided for. In these circumstances the work would probably be more than the hospital nursing staff can undertake, and our womenfolk have, I believe, unanimously offered to give such time as they can spare to nursing and caring for the wounded. A ladies' committee has been called together by the Hon. Mrs. Cavendish, who takes general control of Red Cross work. The number of those who have had experience or training is limited, and we are fortunate in having, as a temporary resident here, a trained nurse in the person of Mrs. Phelps, whose lectures on nursing and bandaging, etc., have been well attended.

It is as well to be prepared for the worst, and the steps taken by the women of our small community are most praiseworthy and indicative of the spirit that animates the entire womanhood of the British peoples.

A Tragic Story.

Some fifty odd Germans, we hear, are prisoners in the hands of the Japanese, and they tell a sad story of German military methods. Though quite in keeping with much that has already happened, it is, of course, impossible to get confirmation of this report. Now that they are being besieged, it seems that the German reservists, who with a fine disregard of China's neutrality flocked to Tsingtau at the beginning of the war, are not so desirous of a heroic, if useless, end as is the purely military section of the garrison. Two of their number went to the Governor as a deputation to suggest that as honour had been satisfied, it was about time to think of surrendering to force majeure.

The two deputies were charged with cowardice, etc., put under arrest, and publicly executed next morning.—N. G. Daily News Correspondent.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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LOCAL & AUSTRALIAN MEATS,
SMOKED FISH, SAUSAGES, HAMS,
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PEACE TREATIES.

Nine Nations Come into Line.

Washington, September 15.—That Emperor William's reply to the informal peace enquiry of the United States which it is hoped will open the way to end the European war is expected within the next few days was revealed to-night.

The feeling of optimism in administration circles was heightened to-day by the signing of treaties between the United States, Great Britain, France, Spain and China which it is believed "will make armed conflict between the United States and these nations almost, if not entirely, impossible."

Settlement by Diplomacy.

The treaties provide that all disputes which cannot be settled by diplomacy shall be submitted to a permanent commission for investigation for one year.

Similar in principle to the twenty-two treaties signed with Central and South America and a few European countries, nineteen of which have been ratified by the Senate, the four posts signed to-day are regarded by officials and diplomats here as the most advanced step which the American Government has taken to forward the cause of peace.

Immediately after the conventions were signed, Secretary Bryan despatched telegrams to the American Embassies and Legations in Germany, Russia, Austria and Belgium notifying them of what had occurred and expressing the desire of the United States to sign similar treaties with those countries, all of which have endorsed the principle of the peace plan.

Japan Not in Pact.

Japan alone has not accepted the principle or entered into negotiations, it became known to-day, because of the desire of the Ministry there not to confuse the Japanese public while the alien land controversy is being adjusted.

Members of the Cabinet and administration officials witnessed the signing ceremony in the office of the Secretary of State. Mrs. Bryan and personal friends of the Secretary were present.

The Cabinet officers, Ambassadors and Ministers who witnessed the signing of the treaties were given a luncheon at the University club later. Speeches were made there in advocacy of peace, but no direct references were made to the present European war.

Treaty Menu is Arranged. As a Cabinet officer said later, the conversation was "entirely neutral." Secretary Bryan arranged the following menu:

Neutrality soup, French olives, white radishes, Spanish omelette, English mutton chops, rice croquettes a la Peking, French peas, corn O'Brien, Miami salad, American ice cream, cooling tea.

Will Receive Belgians.

President Wilson, it became known to-day, had made no reply to the messages from Emperor William and President Poincaré of France relating to the use of dum-dum bullets in the war.

The President to-morrow will receive the commission of Belgian officials who have come from their country especially to lay before him their complaint

PRESIDENT YUAN.

Not Popular with San Francisco Chinese.

Instead of celebrating President Yuan Shih-kai's birthday, as had been requested by the Chinese Foreign Office in a message sent to the San Francisco Consulate, Chinatown ignored the head of the republic, and hotheaded partisans went so far as to tear the picture of the President off the walls of the Six Companies' reception room and smash it into bits on the floor, says a San Francisco Journal.

The population of San Francisco's local Chinatown comes for the most part from southern China, and the sentiment is almost unanimous against Yuan Shih-kai and in favour of Sun Yat-sen, who is heading the uprising against the President. Yuan Shih-kai is accused of conducting the affairs of the republic in a high-handed manner and the request that his birthday be celebrated is pointed to as typical of his unrepresentative attitude.

The last thing that has irritated the local Chinese is Yuan Shih-kai's failure to acknowledge the telegraphic messages sent by Chinese in America asking his aid at Washington in framing a new exclusion bill.

So yesterday, instead of devoting themselves to celebrating the President's birthday, the Chinese went about their business. Chinatown's flagpoles, with the exception of those over the consulate and the Sam Yip society, one of the Six Companies, were bare. The day meant nothing in the Oriental quarter. The celebration consisted of an argument here and another there, big red posters on the dead walls, flouting the President of the Republic, and a broken picture lying on the floor of the Six Companies' home on Stockton Street.

Jesuit v. Germans.

Father Bernard Vaughan, the Jesuit preacher, speaking at Hull, expressed his anxiety to go to the front, and said he could account for at least two Germans.

against alleged violation of civilized warfare in the German invasion.

It is generally understood that the President will make a general statement after the Belgians have seen him, covering their protest as well as the messages from the German Emperor and the French President, reiterating the neutrality of the United States.

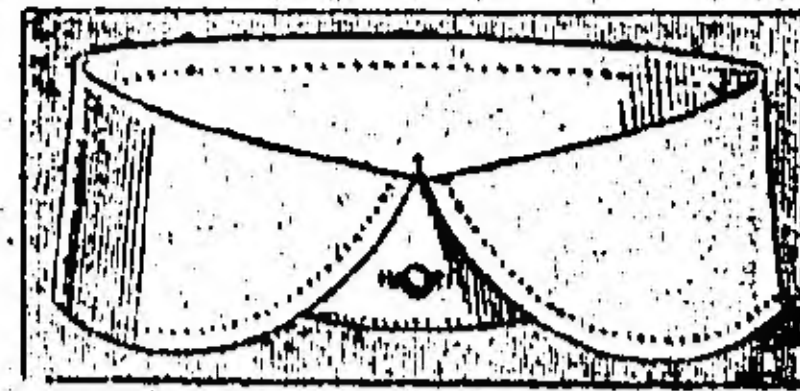
TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **TUESDAY, the 10th November, 1914,** commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 3 Carnarvon Villas, Kowloon, A Quantity of Household Furniture. (Full particulars from catalogue). On view from Monday, the 9th inst. Terms—Cash on delivery. **GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.**

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40 CENTS EACH 6 FOR \$2.25
There is a bold sweep to the front of this collar allowing ample room for a large knot tie. The popularity of the large size tie has emphasized a need for this collar.

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The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

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"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA," "EMPRESS OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.

"EMPRESS OF INDIA," "EMPRESS OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port £65.

"MONTAGUE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £8 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

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TAIWAN	21st Nov.	27th Nov.

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Destination.	Subject to Alteration Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.	Satsuta Maru Capt. Yoshikawa T. 16,000 Yasaka Maru Capt. Yamawaki T. 23,000	{WEDNES., 4th Nov. at 10 a.m. {WEDNES., 18th Nov. at 11 a.m.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama.	Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500	{TUES., 17th Nov. at noon.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.	Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato T. 16,000	{FRI., 20th Nov. at noon.
---------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	------------------------------

CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon.	Hakata Maru Capt. Kawashima T. 12,500	{SATUR., 7th Nov.
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BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	Kawachi Maru Capt. Nakamura T. 12,500	{FRIDAY, 16th Nov.
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NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama.	Kitano Maru Capt. Coye T. 16,000	{TUES., 10th Nov. at 11 a.m.
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SHANGHAI and Kobe.

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PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	11th February
Kashima	20,000 "	23rd February
Mishima	16,000 "	11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 28th January
Sado	12,500 "	9th February
Yokohama	13,500 "	23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	6th April
Aki	12,500 "	20th April
Sado	12,500 "	4th May

For further information apply to

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CHINA NAVIGATION
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	5th Nov. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	8th Nov. at d'light
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	10th Nov. at 4 p.m.

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Hongkong 4th Nov., 1914.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

The S.S. Tambov, 4,441 R.T., Commander Alexiev, is expected to arrive here on or about the 11th November and expected to sail to Vladivostok via Japan on or about the 16th November.

This steamer has good passenger accommodation.

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Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF,
Agent.

Hongkong, Oct. 28, 1914.

Hotel Mansions, 3rd Floor.

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Tjimanoket	JAVA	1st half Nov.	SHAI	1st half Nov.
Tjikembang	SHAI	1st half Nov.	JAVA	1st half Nov.
Tjipanas	JAPAN	1st half Nov.	JAVA	1st half Nov.
Tjilatjap	JAVA	1st half Nov.	JAPAN	2nd half Nov.
Tjikini	JAVA	2nd half Nov.	SHAI	2nd half Nov.
Tjiluwong	JAVA	1st half Dec.	JAPAN	1st half Dec.
Tjilaroem	JAVA	1st half Dec.		

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Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	From N'saki, Sat., 14th Nov.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 8th Dec.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 5th Jan.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

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VIA MANILA.

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(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams		14th Nov., 11 a.m.
St. Albans	21st Nov.	18th Dec., "
Eastern	12th Dec.	8th Jan., "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

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Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 6th Nov. at 1 p.m.
Haikang	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 10th Nov. at 1 p.m.

FOR AMOY AND FOOSHOW.

Haitan	J. W. Evans	SATUR., 14th Nov. at 3 p.m.
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FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 4th Nov. at 1 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 8th Nov. at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

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General Managers.

LOG BOOK

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. O. Bjornstahl, second officer, Kungping, has resigned.

Mr. Jamieson, second officer, Taislon, has gone second officer, Kungping.

Mr. McIntosh has been appointed second officer, Taislon.

Mr. J. H. Macaulay has gone third engineer, Kamsang.

Mr. W. J. Singleton, second officer, Kamsang, has resigned.

Mr. R. V. Jones has been appointed fourth engineer, Kamsang.

Mr. W. G. Wheeler, fourth engineer, Kamsang, has resigned.

Mr. C. Alexander, second officer, Lounxwo, has gone supernumerary second officer, Fausang.

Mr. G. D. Treasure, supernumerary second officer, Fausang, has resigned.

Mr. R. Winteron, from leave, has gone second engineer, Yuensang.

Mr. J. Burns, acting second engineer, Yuensang, has gone third engineer, same ship.

Mr. E. D. Davies, from leave, has gone third engineer, Chun-sang.

Mr. H. Thomas, supernumerary, Foushing, has gone third engineer, Fausang.

Mr. O. W. Glover, third engineer, Fausang, is awaiting orders.

Mr. F. T. Gile, from leave, has gone chief officer, Fausang.

Mr. R. McNair, acting chief officer, Fausang, has gone second officer, same ship.

Mr. J. Ansell, acting second engineer, Fausang, has gone third engineer, same ship.

Mr. A. A. Pellow, third engineer, Fausang, is awaiting orders.

Mr. D. Smith, from leave, has gone chief officer, Esang.

Mr. T. Simpson, from leave, has gone acting chief officer, Kintling.

Mr. J. M. Timbrell, second engineer, Wuhu, is on leave.

Mr. A. Malan, third engineer, Liangchow, has gone acting second engineer, Wuhu.

Mr. J. Marshall, acting chief engineer, Wuhu, is on reserve.

Mr. J. McGillivray, from reserve, has gone acting chief engineer, Wuhu.

Mr. S. W. Windrim, third engineer, Hupoh, has gone third engineer, Liangchow.

Mr. J. Mathias, chief officer, Tungting, is on leave.

Mr. A. Herd, second officer, Wuchang, has gone acting chief officer, Tungting.

Mr. O. West, second officer, Ngaakin, has gone second officer, Tungchow.

Mr. J. M. Anderson, chief officer, Anhui, has gone supernumerary, same ship.

Mr. O. J. Thompson, supernumerary, Anhui, has gone chief officer, same ship.

Mr. J. W. Scott, second officer, Anhui, has resigned.

Mr. G. P. Christie, supernumerary, Hain Peking, has gone third engineer, Hupoh.

Mr. J. E. Randle, from leave, has gone supernumerary chief engineer, Hain Peking.

Mr. V. A. Large, second officer, Tungchow, is on reserve.

Mr. H. M. Rogers, second officer, Ichang, has resigned.

Mr. W. J. Poustie, from reserve, has gone second officer, Ichang.

Shipping and Engineering.

Manifests for Panama Canal.

H.B.M. Minister at Panama reports that it has been agreed between the Panama Canal Administration and the Government of Panama that the manifests of vessels arriving at ports of the Canal Zone with cargo consigned to the Republic shall be presented to, and certified by, the United States Consul at the port of shipment. Two unperfected copies must also be provided, one of which will be delivered to the authorities of the Republic of Panama. Shippers will still be required to have bills of lading and consular invoices certified by the Panamanian Consul in respect of cargo consigned to Colon, Panama, the Canal Zone, or the Panama Railroad Company.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Findon Haddocks, Kippers &c.
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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1914.

LICENSING SESSIONS.

The Chairman on Proper Office Provision.

The annual Licensing Sessions were held in the Council Chamber this afternoon. The Hon. Mr. Olud Sierra presided, others present being the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Mr. G. G. Alabaster, Mr. D. W. Craddock, Mr. R. O. Hutchison, Mr. H. W. Bird and G. A. Woodcock (Clerk).

The applications were as follows:—

Publicans' Licences.—James Harper Taggart, Hongkong Hotel; Robert Herbert North, King Edward Hotel; F. Reichmann, Grand Hotel; George Green, Criterion Hotel; Thomas Reid Nicol, Imperial Hotel; B. Ruttan-jee, Royal George Hotel; W. Gallagher, Belle View Hotel; F. A. Chopard, Astor House Hotel; R. A. Uschmann, Station Hotel.

Hotel Keepers' Adjunct Licences.—P. O. Peuser, Peak Hotel; Kaokuzo Uetsuki, Tokyo Hotel; Tokuzo Uetsuki, Noman Hotel; Tei Tsz-wing, Stag Hotel.

Restaurant Keepers' Adjunct Licences.—Ellen H. J. King, Cafe Weismann, Ltd.; Robert Howard, Alexandra Cafe; Kyujin Suban, Haranaga Hotel; Sohehi Yoshizawa, Yoshizawa Hotel.

The licence of the Grand Hotel was not granted. Re the Criterion Hotel application, by Mr. George Green, the Chairman said the Board had decided to renew the licence until next year, but he was to warn the applicant that there had been some talk of disturbance there and that if there was any further report of such occurrences it would be a question of withdrawing his licence.

In granting the renewal of the licence of the Royal George Hotel, Kowloon, the Chairman informed the applicant, H. Ruttan-jee, that it had been remarked that although there was a considerable frontage to the hotel on two roads, it did not possess a proper office which visitors to the hotel could find on going in, near the entrance of the hotel. From the door there was a staircase and a shelf, but there was no office. Anyone going to enquire for a room or a guest, or to ask any question, could not find anywhere to make the enquiry except he went into a room that was apparently a bar.

The applicant:—There is an office there, and it has been in existence for the last three years. The Chairman:—Where?

The applicant:—Behind the staircase.

The Chairman said there was no office and there was nothing but a heap of rubbish under the stairs.

The applicant:—There is no rubbish at all there, sir; if the Board desire—

The Chairman:—Then dilapidated furniture, and if anyone goes there of an evening to make an enquiry they can find no-one except a Sikh watchman.

The applicant:—There is a man there.

The Chairman:—As a matter of fact the office does not exist and what you call an office is not an office in the general acceptance of the term. You must provide a proper office although it may be necessary to encroach on the room at present devoted to billiards and the bar. That is the condition of renewing your licence.

The Hon. Mr. Hewitt:—Do you live on the premises?—Yes, I do. You must have someone who can speak English.

The Chairman:—You must make the office to the satisfaction of the Board, who will probably visit you.

All the other applications were granted, with the exception of

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. CANTLIE.

Former Hongkong Surgeon Honoured.

At a meeting held recently in the large hall of the Polytechnic, Regent-street, W., Dr. Cathgart said that he had been approached by a number of those attending classes at the Polytechnic upon the subject of presenting Dr. James Cantlie, F.R.C.S., formerly of Hongkong, with a suitable testimonial for the enormous amount of work he had done, and was still doing, in connection with ambulance work. Dr. Cantlie had cherished a certain scheme for many years, however, and he knew that nothing would be more acceptable to him than help to found a centre for higher training in ambulance work. Dr. Cantlie then explained his scheme, and in accordance with his wishes the following resolution was passed:—That the testimonial to Dr. James Cantlie, in recognition of his lifelong devotion to Ambulance work, take the form of a sum of money towards the foundation of the College of Ambulances and the Humanitarian Corps, to render "First Aid to the Needy, in conformity with the address we have just heard." The headquarters of "The College of Ambulances" have already been established at 3 and 4, Vere-street, W., which Mr. James Boynton, M.P., has lent rent free for twelve months.

FOOTBALL MEETING.

A general meeting of football Clubs is to be held at the Royal Artillery (Victoria) Barracks on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 5.30 p.m. Eight Clubs may send two delegates, and it is very desirable that all Clubs should be suitably represented in view of the importance of the items on the agenda. The following business will be transacted:—

Election of teams to membership for current season.

Receive the minutes of the annual general meeting and take any necessary action thereon, including election of Management Committee.

Receive Hon. Treasurer's current financial statement of League finances, and to take any action thereon.

Election of Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

NO OWNER.

Packet of "Hardware" Confiscated.

This morning, at the Police Court, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Detective Sergt. Wills made an application for an order for the confiscation of a packet of "hardware" which had been seized at the Hongkong Parcel Express and Storage Company, Duddell Street.

According to the police, the parcel had been there since August last and on examination it has been found to contain a double-barrelled sporting gun, accessories, fifty empty cartridges and 12½ rounds of .38 long revolver ammunition. The packet had been consigned from Shanghai to Kwong-Wai Yuen per s.s. Yungchow and had been described as hardware. The owner could not be found for the goods.

The order asked for was made.

that of R. A. Uschmann, Station Hotel, Kowloon, which was withdrawn; and the application of Tei Tsz-wing, Stag Hotel, which was held over.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chajmar, V. D., state:—

Appointments and Promotions. H. E. the Governor has been pleased to promote 2nd Lieut. A. E. Wright and G. Norrington to the Rank of Lieutenant to date November 2nd, 1914.

H. E. the Governor has been pleased to grant to Mr. J. D. Dauby a temporary Commission as Lieutenant in the H. K. V. C. to date 2.11.14.

Joined.

The following gentlemen having joined the Corps are posted as follows:—Pte. E. G. Stewart, Pte. R. W. Barry, Pte. F. A. Britton Scouts Co.; Supper F. J. Dickie Engineer Co.; Pte. C. F. V. Ribers to Right Section M. G. Co.; Pte. J. Bentley to Scouts Co.; Supper I. E. Channett to Engineer Co.; Pte. F. E. Chantney and Pte. T. A. Longulin Scouts Co.; Pte. H. G. Chamberlain, Signalling Section; Supper E. C. Norris Engineer Co.; Pte. W. G. Love and Pte. H. Bates Scouts Co.; Supper J. O. Hillies Engineer Company; Pte. R. Hurle; Pte. P. J. Jennings; Pte. A. G. Jacobs Signalling Section; Supper L. J. Blackmore to Engineer Co.; Pte. J. Stewart to Signaller's Section; Supper W. A. Hovels to Engineer Co.; Pte. P. T. Julian to Signalling Section; Gr. J. Miller to No. 2 Section Artillery Battery; Pte. T. B. Johnson to Scouts Co.; Pte. S. Hidden to Signalling Section; Gr. G. Garra to No. 2 Section Artillery Battery; Supper J. O. Butler to Engineer Co.; Pte. B. E. Thomas to Signalling Section.

Resignations and Transfer.

Supper O. D. Gander is permitted to resign dated 10.10.14. Gr. N. Lee-Smith is permitted to resign dated 20.10.14. Pte. V. H. Galbraith is permitted to resign dated 2.11.14.

Pte. J. D. Watt Centre Section M. G. Co. is transferred to Stretcher Bearer Section to date 9.9.14.

Parades.

Parades for to-morrow Thursday 5th instant, 6.15 p.m. Civil Service Co., and Right Section M. G. Co., under Capt. Churchill. Left Section M. G. Co., under Capt. Armstrong. Senior officer will detail instructors as required.

5.15 p.m. List joined Recruits under Sergt. Major. Signalling Section under Sergt. Blair. Centre Section M. G. Co. and Artillery Battery Bayonet Exercises etc. under Sergt. Major Colley D. O. L. I. Two Sections Scouts Co. fall in at Volunteer Headquarters for M. G. Drill and instruction. Remainder Scouts Company under Company Officers.

Detail.

On duty, Group 2. Officers on duty, Capt. Armstrong, Capt. Churchill and Lt. Lindsell. Officer, Lieut. Lindsell. To furnish Guard to-night, Left Section M. G. Co., to-morrow, Civil Service Company. Orderly Sergeant to-night, Corp. Ellis; to-morrow Sgt. Barlow.

OPIUM POSSESSION.

A charge of being in unlawful possession of 90 tablets of opium was preferred against a Chinese this morning, at the Police Court, by Revenue Officer Wilden.

Mr. Agassiz, of Messrs. Harding and Agassiz, defended.

The case for the prosecution was that a seaman employed on board one of the first boats was commissioned to carry out the negotiations for the purchase, and through his instrumentality the defendant was secured with the opium in the house.

The case was remanded until Saturday.

WAR ITEMS.

Splendid Australian Equipment. Melbourne, Oct. 2.—As part of the Australian Imperial Expeditionary Force there will be a motor transport section, upon which to pains are being spared to make it one of the most efficient and excellent branches of the force in petrol-driven vehicles. Over £250,000 have been spent, and more money will be provided to thoroughly equip the units.

Colonel Legge's first work after his arrival from England to take up the duties of the Chief of the General Staff was the organization of this mechanical transport. He selected men of high business ability to obtain about 120 motor-driven vehicles for ammunition columns, and the divisional supply column. A unit of 200 strong, all picked mechanics and expert drivers, has been secured for the supply column.

Lieutenant-Colonel Moon, who had charge of the Australian Army Service Corps unit in Queensland, has been placed in charge. There will be two motor workshops with the column, two armoured motor cars for convoy purposes, and ten motor cycles. The workshops, which are being fitted at the Newport railway workshops, will contain all the instruments and tools necessary for effecting repairs to motor vehicles. The motive power for driving lathes, etc., will be supplied by the motor engine of the vehicle itself.

Besides the supply branch, there is also being organised, under Colonel Tambridge, the divisional ammunition supply column, which will consist of a larger fleet of petrol-driven vehicles than the supply column, and will also include workshops and motor cycles for communication purposes.

Germans Agast. Rotterdam, October 2.—The Germans here are agast at the tone of the latest Berlin newspapers, which are preparing the German people for defeat.

Official messages admit that the German troops may be compelled to abandon certain places, but ask for a suspension of judgment until the result of the combined operations is known.

The Berliner Tageblatt says: "The announcement of an extensive attack against the German flank is not calculated to relieve anxiety, but we know that the German lines are protected by broad echelons. Even if fresh French and British forces advance north-eastward they are bound to encounter echelons which German commanders have withheld in expectation of such advances."

"The influence of the British reinforcements is showing itself more and more. They are effective to impede, though the results will not be lasting. Why not admit this, because victory must be ours, and the more its difficulties the greater the honour."

Around Verdun the decisive moment is approaching. We forced our way through the cutworks, but found on the heights westward of the Meuse a very strong position prepared by the enemy.

The French are experts at building positions. Their obstinacy in defence and attack deserves recognition, and has taught a lesson to all who expected an easy time.

Rabies in the Philippines. An incipient outbreak of rabies has been reported in the province of Albay, where several persons bitten by mad dogs during the past two weeks are now under the Pasteur treatment.

The local health authorities have the situation well under control, says the Manila Bulletin, and on their recommendation the provincial board will immediately approve a law compelling the muzzling of all dogs permitted to run at large.

LONDON SPY CHARGE.

Remarkable Evidence at Bow Street.

Carl Gustav Ernst, of Caledonian-road, Islington, was again remanded at Bow-street on September 28, charged with an offence under the Official Secrets Act.

The allegation was that he was a paid spy in the German Secret Service, acting through a notorious organiser named Steinbauer. The correspondence seized contained references to numerous espionage cases at the naval ports.

Mr. S. Yardley Tilley, solicitor, appeared for the accused at the outset, but afterwards withdrew from the case.

Mr. Bodkin, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said the case was a peculiar one, partly because of the way in which it came before the Court. On August 4 the prisoner was charged with contravening the Official Secrets Act, with a view to his being dealt with under the new Alien Restriction Act. He declared that he "knew nothing about it," and described it as a ridiculous charge.

After he was remanded, his deportation was ordered by the Secretary of State, and he was conveyed to Brixton Prison pending a suitable opportunity for him to be sent to Germany. While there he appealed to the Home Office for release. He stated in his petition that he was absolutely innocent of any crime or felony, that he had nothing to do with the Official Secrets Act, and that had the police discovered any documents at his premises they would have produced them at the police-court. He protested that he was an Englishman, born in London, and had carried on business for sixteen years as a hairdresser in Caledonian-road, where he was official from Pentonville was among his customers. His petition concluded:—

"If I am sent to Germany I shall be arrested as an English spy, and shall thus get out of the frying pan into the fire."

He added that he had a German wife and had German friends, and probably "some scandal" was responsible for his arrest.

Inquiries proved the truth of his statement that he was a British subject, and it was not possible to detain him further under the Alien Restriction Act. He was re-arrested outside the prison gates as a spy on the country to which he owed his allegiance.

German Secret Service. Prisoner, said counsel, first came under the suspicion of the authorities in October, 1911, and it was clear that from then until January this year he had been a spy in the pay of the German Secret Service. The man who was practically his master was named Steinbauer—a member and organiser of the German Secret Service—whose name had figured in almost every espionage case investigated in this country during the past three or four years. The accused's duties were two-fold:—

He was to receive from Steinbauer in Germany letters enclosed in envelopes having the appearance of ordinary business communications, and post them here to various members of the organisation. His second duty was to make enquiries from time to time about persons and places which Steinbauer thought would be useful to the German Secret Service. For this work he was paid out-of-pocket expenses and a retaining fee of £1 a month, which was increased to 30s. when he pointed out the risk and importance of what he was doing.

"This system was perfectly well known to our authorities," commented counsel—"perfectly well known from the commence-

ment in 1911, and the hairdresser's shop in Caledonian-road was accordingly kept under observation."

Letters Traced.

Letters delivered to the accused were first opened by the authorities, traced and filed. They included a large number of letters from Germany, chiefly Potsdam, and he himself sent communications to Potsdam and Berlin. The letters were posted in different districts in London. The letters from Germany were written on English notepaper and enclosed in English envelopes, which the prisoner had forwarded—in one instance as samples, which were so numerous that Steinbauer had to pay excessively for them at the other end. By opening this correspondence the authorities obtained a most useful accumulation of information.

It appeared that Steinbauer's nom de guerre was "Mr. Reumers," while letters sent to the accused's shop were often addressed "J. Walters, c/o K. G. Ernst," and sometimes "W. Walters." These names were adopted at the suggestion of the prisoner, and when it was suggested that he should alter the name again, he declined, saying that he had told his staff he was receiving letters for Walters, a former customer, who had left his wife in the lurch.

Spies at the Ports.

The communications sent to him for distribution were addressed to German spies at Chatham, Sheerness, and various other places, and an extremely useful discovery was a list of the names and addresses of these spies.

The fact that "this wonderfully clever system" was quite well known here was quite unexpected by the defendant. Some of the letters opened, under powers which the Post Office authorities possessed, contained reference to various espionage cases at Plymouth, Portsmouth, Glasgow, London, and elsewhere. In a number of them the prisoner was requested to keep an eye on certain persons and find out as much as he could about them, as it was believed that they were connected with the Intelligence Department of the War Office. He was also asked to make enquiries about a City firm, and he mentioned an interesting fact to Steinbauer that he had discovered their office was directly opposite those occupied by the late Captain Bertram Stewart, who practised there as a solicitor.

In other envelopes he received letters addressed to a sailor on one of His Majesty's ships and to a German in Portland Harbour. He afterwards wrote to Steinbauer saying he had posted the letter to the sailor in the West End. He also referred to the arrest of Captain Stewart, and enclosed newspaper cuttings. It would be shown that he was in constant communication with persons named Kruger and Kramer.

East Coast Defences.

In one letter he drew Steinbauer's attention to a magazine article dealing with East Coast defences, accompanied by a map of the East Coast.

Another letter contained a reference to the Parrott case in the autumn of 1912 and to other espionage prosecutions. Many letters enclosed accounts of expenditure, and there were receipts for 100-mark notes and 25 bank notes remitted to him. In January last, when he had been asked to make enquiries about a company in Somersetshire, he replied that business ties prevented his giving attention to the matter, although he had before been as far as Sheffield on enquiry work, and he asked to be relieved from his engagement. He accordingly severed his connection with the German Secret Service.

It was interesting to note, added counsel, that the prisoner

FRENCH POLITICS.

Old Lord Kitchener Force the Cabinet Out.

New York, Sept. 23.—The Evening World to-day publishes an interview with Dr. Fred S. Mason of New York, who returned on the Olympic, in which the physician says he was informed by a high French official that it was Lord Kitchener, Great Britain's minister of war, who forced the resignation of the French Cabinet shortly after the outbreak of the war.

Dr. Mason, according to the Evening World, is a close friend of Surgeon-General Bell of the British expeditionary force in France, and the following is a report of the facts as they were told to him:—

"When 100,000 British under General French were opposed by 225,000 Germans of General von Kluck's army at Mons, General French saw that he was in a desperate situation. In danger of being annihilated, he sent an earnest appeal for 40,000 troops to the French military commander of that district.

French Are Three Days Late. The French commander did not respond to General French's appeal for three days, and by that time the British had managed to cut their way out of the Germans by almost superhuman effort and at a tremendous loss. They were in full retreat away from Mons when the reinforcements arrived. Though General French made casual mention of the failure of the French forces to assist him in his official report designed for publication, he sent a more complete and bitter complaint direct to Lord Kitchener, saying that the failure of the French to answer his plea had put the whole army in jeopardy.

Kitchener Bosses Poincare. Lord Kitchener was furious. He made a secret trip to Paris and laid his complaint against the dilatory French commander before President Poincare and the French war minister. The latter, who was a friend of the general, complained against, refused to punish him. Then Kitchener threatened the president of France with the practical withdrawal of the British expeditionary forces from the field unless the general were court-martialed.

President Poincare, eager to make every concession to Lord Kitchener, forced the resignation of his whole cabinet, which was disposed to bang up the war minister in opposition to Lord Kitchener. This was on August 26. A serious crisis in the affairs of the allies was thus averted, and Kitchener triumphed."

offered to meet Steinbauer at Hall if he came to England, but that was the last plan Steinbauer would wish to visit for he was perfectly well known by sight in this country.

Formal evidence having been given, the Magistrate ordered a week's remand.

Solicitor Withdraws.

Mr. Tilley said he had had repeated assurances from the prisoner and others that he was an innocent man, but he was sure Mr. Bodkin would not make an opening statement which he could not justify, and he felt bound to withdraw from the case. He was convinced that he could not adequately perform his duty to his client, who had told him he was as much an anti-German as he was.

Mr. Hopkins: I am sorry to hear you say that, because he wants your able assistance. He will have an opportunity of obtaining other legal advice if he wishes.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **SATURDAY, the 7th November, 1914,** commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, a Fine Collection of Antique China & Curios from Ming to Tzongwang dynasties comprising:—
5-coloured, 3-coloured Vases, Bowls, Plates, Jars, Incense Burners, Figures, etc., etc.
also
Old Bronzes, Pekin Cl. isonne, Snuff Bottles and Ornaments in Jade, Crystal and Agate, etc., etc.
On view from Friday, the 6th November, 1914.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

AUCTIONS.

By order of the Mortgagees Mr. Geo. P. Lammert has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on **THURSDAY, the 12th day of November, 1914** at 3 p.m. at his sales room Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong, the Following valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria, Hongkong, viz:—

All those pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Section A of Marine Lot No. 118 and The Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 118 together with the messuages thereon respectively known as Nos. 54 and 55 Praya East and Nos. 52 and 53 Praya East, Term 999 years. Annual Crown rent \$18.32 and \$31.32 respectively.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong.
Solicitors for the Mortgagees or to
Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1914.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SAILING YACHT "CWIN"—(Hayward-Hayes Design) with or without motor. Can be inspected at any time at Ah King's Slipway. Apply GEO. P. LAMMERT.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA, as "MANCHURIA".
The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery from the Company's godown at West Point. Cargo will be landed immediately at consignees' risk.

Cargo remaining undelivered Friday October 30th, 1914 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered Monday, November 2nd, 1914 at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown at West Point, September 31st, 1914 at 10 a.m.

No claim will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
All claims must be filed on or before Nov. 27th, 1914, otherwise they will not be recognized.

B. C. MORTON,
Agent.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1914.

Don't forget after the Show upper, and Light Refreshments **ALEXANDRA CAFE,**
Open Till Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

A. D. C.

THEATRE ROYAL.

"THE BLUE BIRD"

1st Performance Nov. 7th 2nd Performance Nov. 10th
3rd Performance Nov. 14th.

A FAIRY PLAY IN 5 ACTS

By **MAURICE MAETERLINCK.**

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., General F. H. Kelly, C.B., and Commodore R. N. Anstruther, C.M.G., R.N., in aid of

THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

100 PERFORMERS, 50 CHILDREN,
50 TRAINED BIRDS.

A SPECIAL CORPS DE BALLET OF 25.

ORCHESTRA OF 25 UNDER PROFESSOR GONZALES.
Gala Night Saturday, November 7th.

DRESS CIRCLE & STALLS SOLD OUT.

PIT STALLS AT \$3 CAN NOW BE RESERVED.

Second Night Tuesday, November 10th.

Third Night Saturday, November 14th.

DRESS CIRCLE & STALLS \$3.00

PIT \$2.00 (these can now be reserved).

Commencing each evening at 9.15 p.m. sharp.

Booking opens at Moutrie's to holders of Advance Tickets on October 27th at 9 a.m.

General Booking from October 29th.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH & THURSDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

The All Powerful Drama—in 2 parts.

"FASCINATION OF THE DANCE"

2,000 feet long.

And a Variety of Very Interesting Films.

FRIDAY, 6th November.

A GREAT GALA NIGHT

In aid of

THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

Local Gentlemen will assist;

also

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

Commencing Wednesday, 4th November,

THE BALKAN WAR PICTURE

"ADRIANOPLE"

the siege and final attack—(1,500 feet).

"THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION" (Feb. 1913).

"THE FOOTBALLER'S HONOUR"

a great sporting drama—Length 3,500 feet.

Saturday, 7th November.

"NICK WINTER & THE MYSTERIOUS BANK"

In 2 parts—Length 3,500 Feet.

NOTICES.



The most popular Virginia Cigarette sold in the Colony.

Price—70 cents a tin.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON, 15, Morrison Hill Road.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, October 30, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Meat	Unit	Price
Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut, — Mei Lung Pa	lb.	21
" Corned, — Ham Ngau Yuk	"	21
" Roast, — Shiu	"	21
" Breast, — Ngau Lam	"	19
" Soup, — Tong Yuk	"	18
" Steak, — Ngau Yuk Pa	"	22
" do., — Sirloin, — Ngau Lau	"	33
" Sausages, — Ngau Cheung	"	26
Bullock's Brains, — No	per set	12
" Tongue, fresh, — Ngau Li	each	60
" Corned, — Ham Ngau Li	"	60
" Head, — Ngau Tau	"	\$1.20
" Heart, — Ngau Sum	lb.	14
" Hump, Salt, — Ngau Kin	"	22
" Feet, — Ngau Keuk	each	12
" Kidneys, — Ngau Yiu	"	12
" Tail, — Ngau Moi	"	20
" Liver, — Ngau Kon	lb.	13
" Tripe (undressed), — Ngau To	"	6
Calves' Head & Feet, — Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set	\$1.20
Mutton Chop, — Yeung Pei Kwat	lb.	26
" Leg, — Yeung Pei	"	26
" Shoulder, — Yeung Shan	"	24
" Saddle, — Yeung Shan	"	27
Pigs Chittlings, — Chu Chong	per set	24
" Brains, — Chu No	"	14
" Feet, — Chu Keuk	lb.	14
" Fry, — Chu Chap	"	16
" Head, — Chu Tau	"	18
" Heart, — Chu Sam	each	12
" Kidneys, — Chu Yiu	"	18
" Liver, — Chu Kon	lb.	30
Pork Chop, — Chu Pei Kwat	"	26
" Corned, — Ham Chu Yuk	"	26
" Leg, — Chu Pei	"	30
" Fat or Lard, — Chu Yau	"	20
Sheeps' Head and Feet, — Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
" Heart, — Yeung Sam	each	8
" Kidneys, — Yeung Yiu	"	12
" Liver, — Yeung Kon	lb.	27
Sucking Pigs, to order, — Chu Tsai	"	22
Suet, Beef, — Shang Ngau Yau	"	22
" Mutton, — Shang Yeung Yau	"	27
Veal, — Ngau Tsai Yuk	"	19
" Sausages, — Ngau Tsai Cheung	"	20
Lard, — Chu Yau	"	22

POULTRY.

Poultry	Unit	Price
Chicken, — Kai Tsai	lb.	30
Capons, Large, Small, — Sin Kai	"	30
Ducks, — Ap	"	24
Doves, — Pan Kan	"	18
Eggs, Hen, — Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	24
Fowls, Canton, — Kai	lb.	34
" Hainan, — Hoi Nam Kai	"	28
Geese, — Ngo	"	24
Pigeons, Canton, — Pak Kap	each	30
" Hoihow, — Hoi How Pak Kap	"	25
Snipe, — Sha Tsai	each	23
Turkeys, Cook, — Fo Kai Kung	lb.	65
" Hen, — Na	"	45

FISH.

Fish	Unit	Price
Barbel, — Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream, — Pin Yu	"	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish, — Hoi Sin Yu	"	17
Carp, — Li Yu	"	22
Catfish, — Chik Yu	"	15
Codfish, — Man Yu	"	16
Crabs, — Hai	"	24
Outside Fish, — Mak Yu	"	18
Dab, — Sha Mang Yu	"	14
Dace, — Wong Mei Lap	"	15
Dog Fish, — Tit To Sha	"	12
Eels, Conger, — Hoi Man	"	13
" Fresh water, — Tam Sui Yu	"	20
Eels, Yellow, — Wong Sin	"	32
Frogs, — Tin Kai	"	33
Groupers, — Shek Pan	"	45
Gudgeon, — Pak Kap Yu	"	18
Herrings, — Tao Pak	"	23
Halibut, — Cheung Kwan Kap	"	28
Labrus, — Wong Fa Yu	"	20
Loach, — Wu Yu	"	28
Lobsters, — Lung Ha	"	30
Maokarel, — Chi Yu	"	20
Monk Fish, — Mong Yu	"	32
Mullet, — Chai Yu	"	20
Oysters, — Shang Ho	"	24
Parrot Fish, — Kai Kung Yu	"	12
Perch, — Tau Lo	"	24
Pike, — Fa Pau Fong	"	18
Pike, — Pan Yu	"	14
Pomfret, Black, — Hak Ohong	"	28
Pomfret, White, — Pak Ohong	"	32
Prawns, — Ming Ha	"	40
Ray, — Fai Pa Sha	"	12
Rock Fish, — Shek Kiu Kung	"	18
Roach, — Chun Yu	"	12
Salmon, — Ma Yau	"	35
Shark, — Sha Yu	"	8
Shrimp, — Po Yu	"	10
Shrimps, — Ha	"	24
Snapper, — Lap Yu	"	32
Soles, — Tat Sha Yu	"	32
Teach, — Wan Yu	"	20
Tarbot, — Cho Hoi Yu	"	20
Turtles, small, fresh water, — Keuk Yu	"	64

FRUITS.

Fruits	Unit	Price
Almonds, — Rang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California), — Kam Shan Ping Kho	"	18
" (Chafco), — Tin Chun Ping Kho	"	18
" Small, — Hoi Tong	"	18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, — San Shing Heng Chin	lb.	18
" (brides), Macao, — San Heng Chin	"	3

肉食

Meat	Unit	Price
Chestnuts, Chinese, — Foong Lait	"	10
Carambola, — Yeung To	"	10
Coconuts, — Ye Tse	each	12
Grapes, — Po Tai Tse	"	30
Lemons, China, — Ling Mang	"	8
" America, — Kam Shan Ling Mang	"	10
Lichees Dried, — Lai Chi, small Stone	"	30
" Fresh, — Lai Chi, small Stone	"	10
Oranges, (Canton), — Shan-shang Tim Ching	lb.	5
" Sweet, — Shan-shang Tim Ching	"	10
Pears, (American), — K'm San Shoot Lay	"	10
" (Canton), — Chai Li	"	10
Peanuts, — Fa Shang	"	10
Persimmons Large, — Hung Tse	"	8
Pine-apples, 1st quality, — Pun Ti Po Lo	each	1
" 2nd, — Chung-tang Po Lo	"	1
Plantain, — Tai Chiu	"	3
Plums, — Syatow, Hung Lai	"	15
Pumelo, Siam, — Chim Lo Yau	"	15
" Shanghai, — Lo Kwai	"	15
Walnuts, — Hop To	"	15
" Green, — Sang Hop Tuo	"	15
Water Melon, — (Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each	1

VEGETABLES, &c.

Vegetables	Unit	Price
Artichokes, Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Ah Chai	lb.	1
Beans, (French), Macao, — Oh Moon Pin Tan	"	1
" (French) Shanghai, — Sheung Hai Pin	"	1
" Sprout, — Ah Chai	"	8
" Long, — Tan Kok	"	10
Beet Root, — Hung Choi Tau	each	8
Bitter Squash, — Fu Kwa	"	8
Brinjals, Green, — Ching Yuan Kwa	"	8
" Red, — Hung Ke	"	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common), — Kai Tsoi	"	10
Cabbage, Shanghai, — Ye Tsoi	"	14
Cane Shoots, bunch, — Kan Shun	lb.	8
Carrots, — Kam Shan	"	12
Celery, Chinese, — Tong Kan Tsoi	"	12
Chillies Dried, — Kon Lap Chiu	"	30
" Red, — Hung Fa Chiu	"	18
" Green, — Ching Lap Chiu	"	12
Curry Stuff, English, — Ka Li Chiu Lia	"	10
Cucumbers, — Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic, — San Tau	"	18
Ginger, young, — San Tse Keung	"	6
" old, — Lo Keung	"	15
Horse Radish, Shanghai, — Lik Kan	"	8
Indian Corn, — Suk Mai	each	5
Lettuce, — Yeung Shang Tsoi	"	1
Water Chestnuts, — Ma Tai	lb.	6
" Mandarin, — Kwai Lam Ma Tai	"	8
Mushrooms, Fresh, — Shang Cho Ko	"	35
Musk Melon, Amer. — Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	1
Krocks, — Ma Tai	"	12
Onions Bombay, — Yeung Chong Tau	"	8
" Green, — Shang Chong	"	6
" Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	"	8
Parsley, — Kun Tsoi	lb.	8
Green Peas, — Ching Tau	"	15
Potatoes, Sweet, — Fan Shu	"	3
" Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Shu Tse	"	3
" Japan, — Yat Fun Shu Tse	"	3
" American, — Fa Ki Shu Tse	"	8
" Foochow, — Foo-chow Shu Tse	"	1
Pumpkin, — Tong Kwa	"	3
Radish, — Hung Lo Pak Tse	"	12
Rhubarb (Fresh), — Tai Wong	"	5
Sage, — Tse So	"	8
Shallots, — Kon Chong Tau	"	5
Spinach, — Yin Tsoi	"	5
Tomatoes, — Han Ke	"	8
Taro, — Wa Tau	"	5
Turnips Panti, (Long), — Lo Pak	"	5
" English, — Yeung Lo Pak	"	5
Vegetable Marrow, — Chit Kwa	"	4
" (American), — Kam-san Chit Kwa	"	15
Water Cress, — Sai Yeung Tsoi	"	8
" Lily root, — Lin Ng'u	"	8
Yams, — Ta Shu	"	8
" English, — Yeung Kan Choi	"	8
" Tau	"	8

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DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany against	Britain.
"	Russia.
"	France.
"	Belgium.
Austria against	Serbia.
"	Russia.
"	Britain.
"	France.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.
Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.
Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.
Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.
Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.
Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.
1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.
1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.
1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.
1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.
1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.
July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.
July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will enter no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.
July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilization proceeds forthwith.
Since Fighting Began.
July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.
July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.
July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.
July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.
August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rates 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on German near Proskien; no casualties.
August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.
August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.
August 4.—Earl Kitchener, War Secretary, recalled. Wh...

declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.
August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig. Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men *hors de combat*.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Styria.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Oirey.

August 18.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Serbians on Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charleroi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000.

British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvorde.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Romanoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Koenigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apis, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortress of La Fere and Lion, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Conspicue, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 36; wounded, 67; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded, 629; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven Islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government moves to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Hauliez. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 200,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses thrice that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Riwarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 162; missing, 230. Men: killed, 212; wounded, 1,061; missing, 13,413. Germans retire before the British and cross the Marne.

September 10.—Force of 60,000 Germans harrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.12 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herbstshofe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Luneville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Nancy region after a ten days' attack; casualties, 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Luneville.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Revinny and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Warsaw, and occupy Czarnowitz. Serbians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 17.—Germans halt in their retreat and take up entrenched positions; Battle of the Aisne begins. Austrian armies evacuating Galicia, in a state of complete rout. Announced that Government of India bears cost of Indian Expeditionary Force.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Oressy and Hogue sunk by German's submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Loud fighting begins around Taintan.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beat back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halting at Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroons River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. Big battle continues in France, Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Valenciennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Esingtan, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the

big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government moves to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiauchau Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commando under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government moves to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive; "real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomannia and captures the Porloporos (Emden's supply ship) off Sumatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Ypres to the sea. H.M.S. Hawke sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks

Austrian cruiser off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat. Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Crefeld arrives at Lys Palms with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer Bidger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lowicz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica, and the whole

Austro-German Army retreats. Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemohug and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia, in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nieupoit to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov 1.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passport. Most of the German forts at Tsingtau silenced by Japanese and British bombardment.

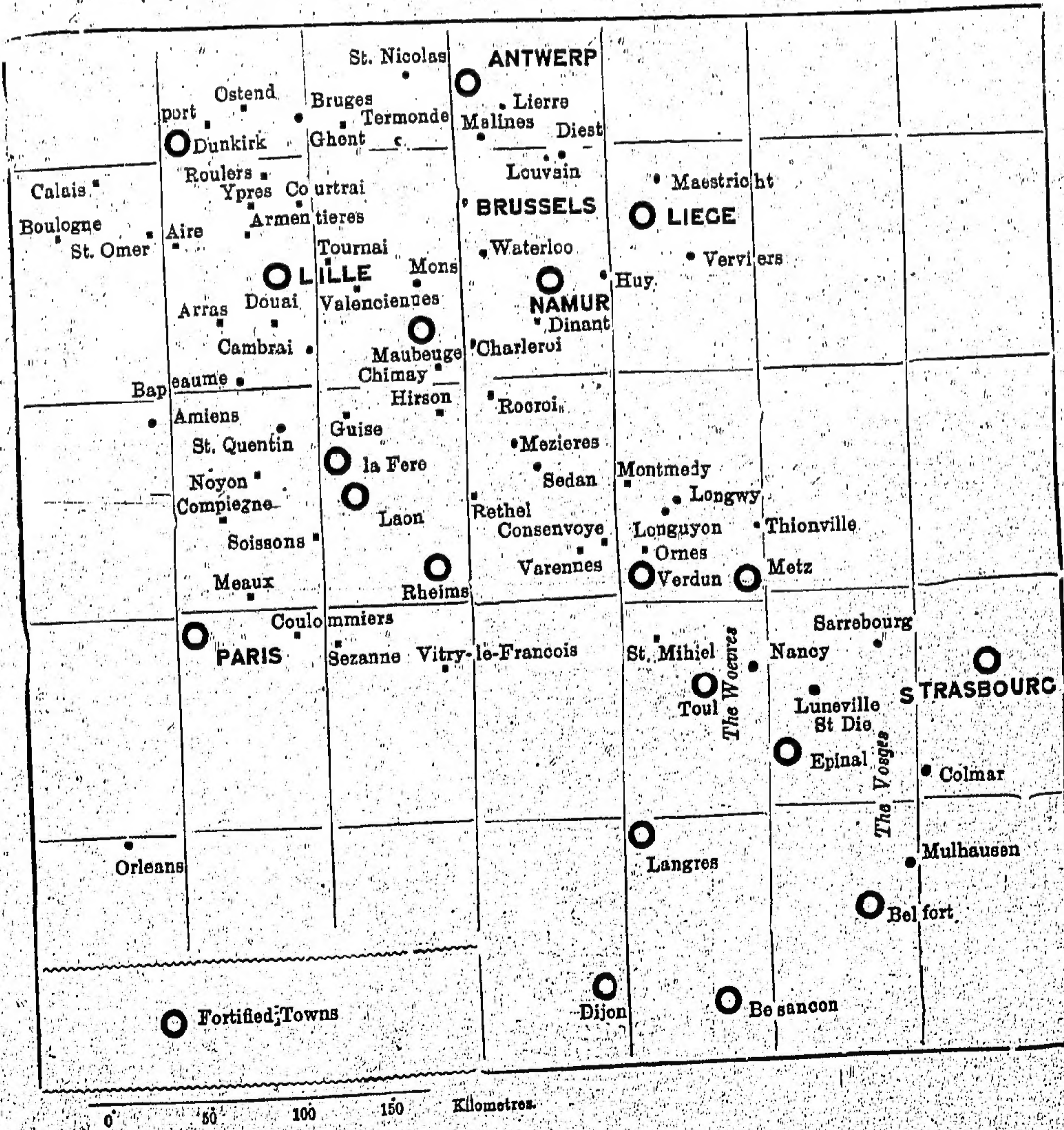
British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced that 2,000 armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. Minerva bombards Akabi, which is evacuated. Telling story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive.

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the Germans have attempted another offensive movement from Nieupoit to Arras, but all their attacks have been repulsed. The Allies have also made progress in the centre and on the Right.

WAR FROM THE AIR.

French and German Services.

All theories regarding the respective merits and demerits of aerial craft are being put to a practical test in the present war. It is difficult to say what number of machines France possesses, but her aerial fleet is certainly a most formidable one. The dirigible balloons are a minor quantity compared with the German fleet. France has never shown great faith in the heavier-than-air type of craft. But she has on order half-a-dozen aerial "Dreadnoughts," of 20,000 cubic metres capacity, now building in the Clement-Bayard and Astra establishments. These are reported to be wonderful productions, fitted with four motors of 120-h.p. each. Unfortunately, they are not likely to be ready in time for any service in this war. France has, however, a number of airships which have either been sent to the front, or are stationed in places where they are likely to be most serviceable. The French aeroplanes are of a light, speedy class, differing from the Germans, which are, for the most part, heavier, with a greater range of operation. Farman, Bleriot, Morane-Saulnier, Duguesne, Ponnier, and Nieuport are the types most employed. All these factories were put under military control on the declaration of war, and the workmen are being kept there, instead of joining the troops. Similar steps were taken with regard to the aeroplanes motor factories. Gnome, Anzani, Renault, Le Rhone, Contant-Union, and other establishments are guarded by troops, and working under military supervision, it being forbidden to deliver goods to private customers.

The manufacturing facilities of France are so great that, whatever the losses, the number of aeroplanes can be maintained at the same standard, as prior to the outbreak of hostilities. In this respect, France has an undoubted advantage over Germany, despite the activity of the latter nation during the past few years.

While Germany has done everything possible to encourage flying, and by a system of prizes has succeeded in securing the world's height and endurance records, her men, on the whole, are not as skilled and do not possess the initiative of the Frenchmen. There are hundreds of military pilots whose names are unknown to the general public. In addition, there is a big group of professional and exhibition flyers, all of whom have enlisted for service. Men such as Pegoud, Guillaux (who leaves Sydney shortly for France), Chevillard, Garros, Simeat, Verdunnes, Adema, Vidart, Gilbert, and Benaud have proved their skill in a marked and reckless manner. Some of them are already risking their lives in conjunction with British airmen on active service. The alleged exploit of Gerres flying into a Zeppelin and destroying both it and himself is said to be devoid of foundation, but it is the kind of exploit both he and scores of others of the French aviators are capable of accomplishing. Many schemes and theories

will be put to a practical test in this war. The use of quick-firing guns for attacking enemies' aeroplanes has not been fully tested; wireless telegraphy from aeroplanes will be developed; night-flying will be extensively practised; and the various systems of signalling from an aeroplane to friendly forces below will be adopted. Among these latter systems is one making use of a smokebox. This allows streaks of smoke to escape, presenting the Morse telegraph signs, thus giving in the air a message visible to all, but intelligible only to those who understand the code.

To be completely useful, aeroplanes must be backed up by large numbers of motor vehicles of various types. This is particularly so when they have to operate from a fixed base. This problem has been thoroughly studied by the French, with the result that every aerial "escadrille" has attached to it a number of motor vehicles. These comprise big covered vans capable of receiving an entire aeroplane when the wings have been folded against the fuselage, or a portion of the cellule has been dismounted. For the smaller and faster motor planes, a light two-wheel motor vehicle, with a special green canvas tarpaulin, is used to carry the motor plane with wings folded back, the float being attached behind a motor vehicle equipped to receive stores and spares. This combination is very extensively employed for the light, speedy monoplanes attached to artillery corps, and intended to observe the effects of gunfire. The motor van is generally of the lorry type, carrying supplies, spare parts, etc. An escadrille of this type is absolutely self-contained. It can keep the field for a month at a time, keeping under canvas the whole time. This has been demonstrated in manoeuvres. Their rapidity of movement is very disconcerting to the enemy, while their special green tint of canvas makes them practically invisible, when camping, to an enemy overhead.

The motor vehicles also give first aid in case a machine is brought down in a dangerous position. The motor lorry, with an average speed of 20 to 25 miles an hour, hurries to the scene of the accident, and either carries out the repairs on the spot, or puts the disabled aeroplane on the float, and tows it home.

Finally, there is a travelling motor workshop capable of carrying out any repairs. It is certain that, were they not efficiently backed up by suitable types of motor vehicles, such as those employed in the French army, aeroplanes could not render a tithe of the service expected of them.

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2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.
3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.
4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' letters any but bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.
5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.
6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office all correspondence except bona fide consignees' letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.
7. The above regulations will not affect the licensed, private letter boxes carried by the Hongkong and Canton by the vessel belonging to or managed by the Hongkong and Canton Steamship Company.

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THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO EGYPT AND CERTAIN COUNTRIES MENTIONED, SERVED BY EGYPT, IS RESUMED FOR ORDINARY PARCELS ONLY—CHINA, GREECE, SYRIA, TURKEY, ITALY, ALGERIA, TUNIS, SWITZERLAND AND (LYBIA) TRIPOLI.

A late mail for Swatow, Amoy & Fuchow will be closed or all Douglis steamers 20 minutes before each steamer sails. Ordinary correspondence will be received after the regular mail has closed at the side west entrance to the G. P. O. in the lane off Des Voeux Road.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance. The services to Germany, Austria, and Tsingtau are suspended. The Christmas Parcel Mail Closes at 5 p.m. to-morrow. Insured Parcels will only be accepted for United Kingdom. The New Year Mail will be closed at 5 p.m. on the 19th November.

The mail from London (via Siberia) of Thursday the 8th ult., is due to arrive here to-morrow.

MAILS DUE.

Siberian, 5th Nov.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Fort Bayard, Haiphong and Pakhoi 5th Nov. 9 a.m.

Siberian Mail. Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia) 5th Nov. 4 p.m. (Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. at 5 p.m. Monday the 9th inst.)

Fuchow, Shanghai & North China 5th Nov. 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, 6th Nov.

Straits, Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang & Sourabaya Swatow, Amoy & Fuchow 6th Nov. 1 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Australien, Fr. s.s. 3543, Caza, 3rd inst. —Marselle, Gen.—M. M. Co.
Tungshing, Br. s.s. 1172, L. Hussey, 3rd inst.—Saigon, 30th ult., Rico—Chinese.
Chingchow, Br. s.s. 2000, J. Doyle, 4th inst.—Kwangyong, Cement stone —S. T. & Co.
Halobing, Br. s.s. 1667, W. O. Passmore, 4th inst.—Swatow, 3rd inst.—Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s. 846, S. Takushige, 4th inst.—Swatow, Gen.—O.S.K.
Ningchow, Br. s.s. 5336, H. L. Allen, 4th inst.—Singapore, 30th ult. Gen.—E. & S.
Fausang, Br. s.s. 1200, H. S. Malkin, 4th inst.—Java, 26th ult., Sugar—J. M. & Co.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Pers. Australien from Marselle etc.—Capt Marubal, Messrs Brimo, Kyberg, A. Sol, R. P. Desmureaux, R. P. Spado, P. Ordar, A. H. Vonnese, Parturich, C. Ine, Mrs Riza Pecack.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

For Japan—Messrs Miller, K. Hara, G. B. Stone, Mr. & Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. J. Ishikawa, Mrs. Kimemura, Miss N. Takahashi, and Kariya.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Idon, Egypt, and Europe Late Letters 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. Extra Postage 10 cents. Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail. The parcel mail will be closed on Thursday, the 5th Oct. at 5 p.m. 6th Nov. 10.30 a.m.

SATURDAY, 7th Nov.

Philippine Is. 7th Nov. 2 p.m.
Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia) 7th Nov. 4 p.m.
(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. 5 p.m. Monday, 16th Nov.)

SUNDAY, 8th Nov.

Swatow 8th Nov. 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Fuchow via Tamsui 8th inst. 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 9th Nov.

Shanghai, North China, Wei-hai-wei and Tientsin 9th inst. 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, 10th Nov.

Swatow, Amoy & Fuchow 10th Nov. 1 p.m.
Philippine Is. 10th Nov. 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 11th Nov.

Formosa via Keelung Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Nagasaki, Victoria, B.C., Tacoma & United Kingdom via Canada 11th Nov. 1 p.m.

FRIDAY, 13th Nov.

Swatow & Bangkok 13th inst. 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 14th Nov.

Amoy & Fuchow 14th Nov. 2 p.m.
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin & New Guinea via Thursday Is. 14th Nov. 3 p.m.
Philippine Is. 14th inst. 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 8th Dec.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin & New Guinea via Thursday Is. 8th Dec. 11 a.m.

TIDE TABLE.

2nd Nov. to 8th Nov. 1914.

Day	Hour	High Water	Low Water
Mon.	10	10.15	10.15
Tues.	10	10.15	10.15
Wed.	10	10.15	10.15
Thurs.	10	10.15	10.15
Fri.	10	10.15	10.15
Sat.	10	10.15	10.15
Sun.	10	10.15	10.15

m morning, a afternoon.

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ALEXANDRA CAPE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 4th at 12.10—The northern depression has moved rapidly eastward. It is now central to the west of Hokkaido. An anticyclone appears to be forming over N. China.

Pressure changes in the South are small. Gradients are still shallow over the China Sea.

A shallow depression lies over Indo-China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.90 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood	Variable to E. winds, light to moderate; cloudy, becoming cooler.
2 Formosa Channel	Variable to N.E. winds, light to fresh.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.
China Coast Meteorological Register.	4th Nov. a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds.	Weather.
Wootack	7a	30.03	26	nne	40	
Namuro	6a	30.01		sw	3	
Hakodate		29.93		sw	1	
Tokio		30.24		sw	1	
Koshi		30.13		sw	4	
Nagasaki		30.12		sw	8	
Kagima		30.08		sw	1	
Kokura		30.07		sw	1	
Ishijima		29.99		s	5	
Bonin Is.		30.18				
Chefoo		30.13	41	83	n	90
Whalwal						
Hankow						
Ichang						
Kiuking						
Changsha		30.08	57	nne	5	or
Guttsiaf		29.95	54	nne	1	or
Sharp P.	7a	29.90	75	w	1	or
Amoy	6a	30.01	75	86	w	2
Swatow	6a	30.01	70	100	c	1
Taihu	5a	29.99		so	2	or
Taihu		29.99			0	or
Taihu		29.98			0	or
Kohlan		29.98			0	or
P'dores		29.97	72	95	so	1
Canton	6a	29.97	75	90		0
H'kong		29.96			1	c
Gap Rock		29.93	73		0	0
Mao						
Wuchow	6a					
Paikoi						
Holihou		29.94	77	ss	2	1
Phullen	6a	29.94	77	ss	5	b
Tourane		29.92	75	ss	4	0
C. St. J.		29.93	71	ss	3	b
Aperai		29.97	71	ss	1	b
Manila		29.97	78	n	1	c
Legaspi		29.99	83	n	2	b
Hollo	9a	29.97	85	n	2	b
Bacolod						
Cebu						
Labuan						

T. F. Claxton, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Nov. 4.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, he humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
	at 5 p.m.	at 5 a.m.	at 5 p.m.
Barometer	30.03	29.95	29.93
Temperature	76	74	81
Humidity	78	88	74
Wind Direction	E	E	SE
Force	4	2	2
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	—	1.20	—
Highest open air temperature on the day	—	—	78
Lowest	—	—	—
H.K. Observatory, 3rd November.			
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.			

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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,

Hongkong, 4th Nov. 1914.

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